REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,296.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Mofussil are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

Less, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

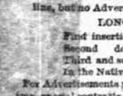
Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 28th June, at 2 P.M., from Marseilles.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain W. E. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail or Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the Rock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 1st July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,284 tons, and 250 H.P.) Captain Geo. Bandy, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 28th June.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 29th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Company's S.S. BARODA (1874 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain D. Reynolds, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about 1st July.

THE fine S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nominal), will be despatched as above. She carries both a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES, EXCLUDING LIQUORS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st Class	Rs. 500
Ditto. 2nd ,,	,, 300
To SUEZ. 1st ,,	,, 300

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEWS Fine Clyde-built Full-powered Iron Screw Clipper Ship ATLANTA, 700 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. Matthews, Commander, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of July. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated and free from the motion of the Engines.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL £45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare; under 3—Free.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For Passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Adenmore	1st Class. Rs. 175	2nd Class. Rs. 125	3rd Class. Rs. 8
Suez	36	27	8
Port Said	33	25	9
Alexandria	29	23	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles transhipment at Genoa	82	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Do.

Cabin accommodation 4 years, free of charge.

Return Tickets, 10 years, half fare.

Regular Steamers from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,

SURGEON DENTIST,

(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in the City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, availing himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

STANDARD METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BAROMETERS, &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ANEROID	18 0	20 0
Ditto, with Thermometer	22 8	25 0
ANEROID, for the pocket, with enamelled dial	36 0	40 0
Do. do. with engraved metal dial, and Thermometer	45 0	50 0
ANEROID, with compensated, and with revolving altitude scale	54 0	60 0
ANEROID, with revolving altitude scale and case	58 0	65 0
STANDARD, on the Kew principle	108 0	120 0
AIR METER for Hospitals and Public Buildings	56 0	60 0

THERMOMETERS.

KEW OBSERVATORY, of the Meteorological Office, in Admiralty pattern, with verification of the Kew Observatory	10 8	12 0
MAXIMUM, Self-Registering, with raised metal scale, mounted on oak for garden purposes (an excellent instrument for ordinary use)	8 0	9 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	4 8	5 0
MAXIMUM, self-registering, with enamelled Tube and polished boxwood scale	9 8	10 8
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	5 12	6 8
MAXIMUM, Professor PHILLIPS'STANDARD SELF-REGISTERING, Engine divided on the stem, and mounted, with indelible porcelain scale	18 8	21 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	18 8	21 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the pair in a neat mahogany case, as arranged for Dr. Livingstone and Captains Speke and Grant	35 0	40 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the "Alpine Pair," in case complete	22 8	25 0
POCKET, in revolving case, 5 inch	9 8	10 8
,, 6 inch	10 8	12 0
"TERRESTRIAL RADIATION" Maximum and Minimum, on brass pedestals complete, each	22 8	25 0
FORTY PATTERNS OF THERMOMETERS,	each from 1 12	to 65 0

RAIN GAUGES.

THEALHER & CO.'S "INTER-TROPICAL," expressly fitted for the suddenly heavy downfalls of India	18 0	20 0
CROSSLEY'S SELF-REGISTERING	90 0	100 0

OZONOMETER.

Dr. Schönbein's, with Ozone cage	18 0	20 0

AN ASSORTMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS ALWAYS ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

IMPORTERS OF

CHEMICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information, regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

The BOOKSELLERS,

The BOMBAY HOTELS, and

The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

READER.—WANTED, an EXPERIENCED READER. No one need apply who cannot produce Certificates as to character and competency.—Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CLUB will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 6th July 1872, at 5-30 P.M.

C. COLLIER,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 26th June 1872.

BOMBAY FOOT-BALL CLUB.—GENTLEMEN wishing to JOIN the CLUB are requested to send their names to the Undersigned by SATURDAY next, the 29th instant. The FIRST GAME (Rugby Rules) will be PLAYED on the Esplanade, near the Band-stand, on MONDAY, the 1st July.

W. M. TENNENT,
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, 10th July, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Chamber, to consider the expediency of memorializing the Secretary of State for India, to delay sanctioning the construction of the Railway from Carwar to Gadaack, recommended by the Government of India.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 20th June 1872.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—As this Company is now under my PROPRIETORSHIP, Actors and Play-writers will hear of favourable terms of engagement on applying personally or by letter to

COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR,
Proprietor, Victoria T. Co.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The S.S. INDUS, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. CEYLON, from Southampton, 30th May 1872.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. INDUS, from Southampton, 2nd May 1872,
S.S. DANUBE, from Liverpool, 20th May 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, NOORBHOY ABDUBHOY, and ABDOOL RAHIMON SHEEE MAHOMED, and carried on under the Name, Style, and Firm of JAMSETJEE, NOORBHOY and COMPANY, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent from the 20th day of June 1872, and that the said Firm shall henceforth be carried on under the same name by the said Jamsetjee Nowrojee alone.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that all persons indebted to the said Firm are required to pay their debts to the said Jamsetjee Nowrojee, and all persons having claims against the said Firm should prefer the same to the said Jamsetjee Nowrojee.—Bombay, dated this 25th day of June 1872.

જમશેદજી નવરોજી.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.
નુરભાય અબદુભાઈ.
NOORBHOY ABDUBHOY.
અબદુલ રેમાન શીર મામેદ.
ABDOOL RAHIMON SHEER MAHOMED.

FAMILY HERALD.

FAMILY HERALD,

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says—"The Family Herald stands at the head, both in age and popularity, of all the penny cyclopædias of literature. The editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life. The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, for the name and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. . . . Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories."

FAMILY HERALD, Annually 7s. 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says—"It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature: it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Weekly 1d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says—"Under the head of 'The Story Teller' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in stamture than in the pages of the other periodicals. . . . There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them. . . . The whole is well conducted with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

Leigh Hunt, in his Autobiography, says—"I call out every week for my Family Herald, a penny publication qualified to inform the best of its contemporaries."

FAMILY HERALD, Annually 7s. 6d.

The *Bookseller* says—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the Family Herald. You get portions of a w ll-written novel, novelettes, useful information, interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

London: W. Stevens, 421, Strand; and by Order of all Local Booksellers and Agents.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

Manufactured by

WINSOR AND NEWTON.

Detailed Catalogues on application to the Agents,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

From the Celebrated Distilleries of the VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's Celebrated Medical Labelled, pure, soft and delicate) per doz.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. First Travelling Flasks do.	16 0	18 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a spirit very superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others, commonly sold at same rate	24 0	27 0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit	18 0	21 0

Esthaw's, Hennessey's, Martell's & Monnier's brands.

LONDON AND HOLLAND GINS;
Superior Jamaica Rum;
SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKEYS;
Choice Liqueurs and Cremes.

FRESH SHIPMENTS ON SALE BY THE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
WILLS' CELEBRATED BRISTOL; Bird's Eye Cut Cavendish, Latakia, and Smoking Mixture, per tin	1 0	1 2
REAL TURKEY, for Cigarettes, per tin	1 8	1 12
TREACHER'S "Passing Clouds" Cigarettes, box of 100	2 8	2 12
VIRGINIAN TOBACCOS, of "El Dorado" and "Mile End" brands, per lb	3 0	3 8
Do. do. SUNCURED "Fruits and Flowers" in foiled round sticks, 16 to the lb, box	2 8	3 0
VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW of the celebrated "Bistort" brand, per lb	3 0	3 8

Liberal reductions to purchasers of large quantities.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,

(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)

PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS, AND DRUGGISTS,

ALSO

GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,

5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C., LONDON,

(Established nearly 100 Years,)

So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, and their JAMAICA and CHAMOMILE POMATUM. These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,

Specially for India, China, and the East.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handkerchief in great variety, including Eau Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

NOTICES.

LIST of ARTICLES MANUFACTURED by Prison Labour, for SALE at H.M.'s COMMON JAIL of Bombay, Oomerarry, at the following REDUCED PRICES, viz:—

Table-Cloths	5½ ft.	by 5½ ft.	Rs. 3 8	each.
Do.	6 ft.	by 6 ft.	4 0	do.
Do.	7 ft.	by 7 ft.	5 8	do.
Do.	9 ft.	by 9 ft.	9 0	do.
Table Napkins	15 in.	by 15 in.	1 8	per doz.
Do.	17 in.	by 17 in.	2 0	do.
Do.	20 in.	by 20 in.	2 8	do.
Do.	22 in.	by 22 in.	3 0	do.
Towels, Bathing	5 ft.	by 3 ft.	1 0	do.
Do. Medium size	4 ft.	by 3 ft.	12 0	do.
Do. Ordinary	3 ft.	by 3 ft.	9 0	do.
Butlers' Towels with red border			4 0	do.
Kitchen Towels with blue border			3 0	do.

Fine Check and Stripe Cloth for Trowsers, 30 in. wide, at annas 9 per yard.

Ordinary do. do. for do. at annas 7 per yard.

Drill and Sheeting Cloths, at annas 7 per yard.

Stout Dungaree, Rs. 16 per piece of 39 yards.

N. B.—Other descriptions of Cloth made to order.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

For further particulars apply at the Jail Office.

H. M.'s Common Jail of Bombay, Oomerarry, 29th May 1872.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER BAUGHAUT, Kt. and J.P., SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above FUND will be received at the New Banking House of

JOGABHOY TRAMBLE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the ANNUAL REPAIRS of LOCAL FUND ROADS of this District will be received by the Undersigned, at his Office, up to 4 o'clock of MONDAY, the 1st July next, after which no Tenders will be accepted.

Information required in respect thereof may be had on application to this Office.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
President, Local Fund Committee.

Office of President, Tanna Local Fund Committee, Ghorebunder, 15th June 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of July, 1872, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report of last year and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.

2. To elect a Director in the room of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

3. To elect an Auditor in the room of M. E. DeQuadros, Esq., who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd June 1872.

DOMINIC ROGER GONSALVES, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1858 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims upon, or against, the Estate of Dominic Roger Gonsalves, late of Bombay, Gentleman, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 7th day of April 1872, and probate of whose will on the 3rd day of June 1872 was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY JAMES COTTER and JOHN PETER CORREA, Esqrs. (the executors presently residing at Bombay, the Sole Trustees and Executors named in the said Will), are required on or before the 31st day of July 1872 to send to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said Trustees and Executors, the particulars of their demands upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Trustees and Executors will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Testator amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have notice.—Dated this 18th day of June 1872.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Solicitors, Port, Bombay.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES.

DURING the Monsoon months a greatly REDUCED SCALE of CHARGES for BOARD and LODGING will be OFFERED to PARTIES taking Apartments by the Month or for a special TERM.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Messrs. ESSAW & SONS, Bohra Shopkeepers in the Market near the Gaol Bazaar, of this City, have for some time been manufacturing and selling a purious article called Vegetable Painkiller, being a colourable imitation in bottles, colours and appearance of the genuine Vegetable Painkiller which is known as Perry Davis' Vegetable Painkiller, and as such calculated to mislead the unwary. The Public is hereby cautioned against purchasing this spurious article. The only original and genuine Painkiller is that manufactured and sold by the Original Inventors and Proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis and Sons of Providence, Rhode Island, United States of America, and is to be obtained from all respectable Dealers and Chemists in Bombay and other Indian Cities, and Wholesale from us, the Undersigned.

None is genuine except signed by the Proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis and Sons, and each bottle impressed with the word "DAVIS."

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for Messrs. Perry Davis & Sons,
Providence, R. I. U. S. America.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN.
BY APPOINTMENT

To their Excellencies the VICEROY of INDIA, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA, and the LT.-GOVERNOR of the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

Hummum Street ..... Bombay.
Argyll House ..... Simla.
East Street ..... Poona.

Orders for Up-country not accompanied with Remittance will not be attended to.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

Our Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly applicable.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in preference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Ravee Bridge Division—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this season with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 6" cylinder at over thirty feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand.

"R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows:—

Of 2 Cubic feet capacity	..	..	Rs. 100 0 0
4	,,	,,	,, 125 0 0
6	,,	,,	,, 150 0 0
8	,,	,,	,, 175 0 0
10	,,	,,	,, 200 0 0

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing an announcement of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed, by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

MONSOON SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

CALL special attention to their new and well-selected STOCK for the PRESENT SEASON.

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

SHIRTS.

NEW AND CHOICE MATERIALS SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR ASQUITH & CO.

	Half Dozen. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. as
Oxford Cloth, shrinkless, cool, and absorbing	39 0	40 0
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk	52 0	58 0
Wove Flannel do. do.	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk, neat striped patterns	67 0	75 0
French Printed, with Collars attached	28 0	31 8
Printed Cambric, a strong Shirt for Mofussil Wear	22 8	25 0
Longcloth do. do.	22 8	25 0
Best White Shirts, Linen Fronts, &c.	28 0	31 8
Linen Shirts	39 0	44 8

A large supply of the above always in Stock. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent on application.

SLEEPING SUITS FOR THE RAINS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
The Celebrated Oxford Cloth	16 8	18 8
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk	17 8	19 8
Wove Flannel do. do.	17 0	19 0
Spun Silk	23 0	26 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gent's Fine Cotton Socks per doz.	11 8	12 8
,, Fancy Colours ,,	12 8	13 8
,, Striped Shirts ,,	12 8	14 8
,, Super Fancy Stripes ,,	16 8	18 8
,, Balbriggan ,,	19 0	20 0
Lisle Thread ,,	21 0	24 0
Gent's Pure Merino Socks	16 0	18 0
,, Fine Ribbed, plain Colours	16 8	18 8
,, Super Fancy Stripes	18 0	20 0
Knickerbockers { Fine Ribbed per pair	4 12	5 8
for Stout ,,	5 0	6 8
Sportsmen { Best quality ,,	2 0	2 4
Bathing Drawers per pair	2 0	2 4
BANIANS { Fine Merino half doz.	19 0	21 0
{ Super ,,	24 0	27 0
{ Silk and Merino ,,	30 0	35 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

FELT HATS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE NEWEST SHAPES JUST RECEIVED.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Isis, Blenheim, Napier, Cumbridge, Soft Crowns, each	6 8	7 8
Worthing, Egerton, Isis, Cork and Merino, Hard Crowns, each	6 8	7 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

TAILORING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
India Tweed Suits. The material manufactured expressly for A. & Co., and now universally worn in India.	27 0	31 0
D. B. Coat and Trousers	11 0	12 8
Angola Trousers from, per pair	7 0	8 0
Bedford Cord Tailor Trousers do.	23 0	26 0
Do. Breeches do.	9 0	10 0
Linen Drills, in great variety from, per pair	32 0	36 8
American Drill do. do.	27 0	31 0
Blue Serge Suits do.	28 0	32 0
Morning Coats from	23 0	26 0
Best Dress Suits do.		

ASQUITH & CO.'S CELEBRATED READY-MADE KIT.

Gentlemen Overland Passengers and Travellers passing for such Establishment, a great assortment can always be seen at the above Establishment.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS

RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH

CATALOGUES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH-MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL—

Silver English Watches, by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Birrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Earrings, Lockets, and Chains, Warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chairs. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Ortegan Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Bonnet, &c., now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

THOMAS D. MARSHALLS'
GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS.
at Moderate Prices for Cash.
THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, Post free to India.
GENTLEMEN'S ELASTIC BOOTS,
Calf for walking, or Patent Leather for Dress 21s., Hide Hunting Boots 45s., Morocco Slippers 7s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and Remittance crossed "Bank of England."
Prepaid Orders, if over £5, sent Carriage free to Bombay, Calcutta or Madras.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGEN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMAND for Spinning shares at increased rates. Other shares steady. Government Paper weak.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅝d. to 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight ..	1s. 11⅛d. to 13/16d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛d.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99⅞
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99⅞
China	60 Do. do. ...	225 to 226 nom.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 22nd June 1872.

Open 389½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching ...	38,318	8	8
Merchandize ...	56,561	14	1
Earth Trains ...	469	0	0
Electric Telegraph ...	420	8	0
Total Rs. ...	95,669	14	9

Corresponding week in June 1871.

Open 325½ Miles.

Coaching ...	37,772	3	7
Merchandize ...	37,424	9	6
Electric Telegraph ...	375	15	6
Total Rs. ...	75,572	12	7
Increase ...	20,097	2	2

CALCUTTA.—22ND JUNE.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs. 101-8.

4½ per cents, of 1872 at Rs. 104-6.

In shares—

National Bank shares at Rs. 110 to 111.

Delhi and London Bank shares at Rs. 190 and 192½.

Port Canning Co.'s shares at Rs. 110.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—26TH JUNE.

London ...	Cotton ...	No ship.
	Cases ...	
	Seeds ...	
Liverpool	Tree Shine Cotton ...	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ...	£2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Cow hide	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds ...	£1 0s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton ...	No ship.
	Coffee ...	
Overland Steamers ...		£2 10s. 0d. £2 12s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...		£2 10s. 0d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton ...	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium ...	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...	Salt ...	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay ...		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius ...		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Indus (s) ...	Stewart ...	Southampton, May 23.
	Fazul Curzim ...	Nacuda ...	Juddah, May 25.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Stormoway ...	Short ...	Liverpool.
	Kurrachee (s) ...	Avena ...	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Oriflamme, Hughes, to Liverpool.

Ship Sir Charles Napier, Dodgson, to Liverpool.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June			
22	Ha-don Hall ...	Reid ...	Liverpool, Feb. 23.
	Waterloo ...	Hallett ...	Madras, June 13.

DEPARTURES.

June			
22	Lord Clive (s) ...	...	...
	Ivanhoe ...	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June			
23	Delhi (s) ...	...	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

June			
23	Jane Avery ...	...	London.

SAILINGS LEADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *via* SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
...	1809 ...	Bombay ...	June 5
...	...	Calcutta ...	June 6
...	1850 ...	Calcutta ...	June 10
...	850 ...	Rangoon ...	June 10
...	...	Penang ...	June 12
...	1873 ...	Calcutta ...	June 14
...	1709 ...	Kurrachee ...	June 15
...	...	Calcutta ...	July 1
...	2593 ...	Calcutta ...	July 15
...	1900 ...	Calcutta ...	Sept.

DAILY IMPORTS.—26TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

... bags, portwine, Dorabjee Bazooree and Co.

... Cheltenwarie, Dinshaw Jamsedjee and Co.; 75 ... Hammond.

FROM LONDON.

... cases, 25 barrels cement, Tyser & Abdoolally and Co.

... cases, 1 do. sport, Postmaster and Curseetjee Cowasjee; 150 casks beer, Munro, Jewson and Co.; 50 boxes candles, Sulaimanjee Lachmonjee.

Xantho (s), 43 cases oilmanstores, J. Neuberg; 5 cases gunlee, Abdool Curim Abdool; 50 cases paper, Gaddum and Co.; 11 cases claret, 3 cases wines, 3 cases champagne, 4 cases oil tons, and 1 case brick, M. Bapooji.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 200 cases clar. t, Hormusjee Pestonjee Sons; 30 cases paper, Volkart Brothers.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Canton, 3 cases sherry, and 1 case santerne, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

Glaneuse, 300 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ordhamjee, bales cotton, Owen and Oleff.

Morning Light, 1,500 bundles galls, Scoondersee Varjee.

Xantho (s), 223 bales cotton, Leyall & Co.; 43 bales cotton, Princess Rawdon; 66 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 220 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 1 bale skin, Parsi Hurson Jewabhoy; 142 bales cotton, S. Tyabjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Nowrojee Manockjee and Co.; 58 bales wool, Dhunjee Yoosufjee; 35 bales hemp, Scrabjee Dadabhoy; 20 bales wool, Heeramal Kheidas; 210 bales cotton, N. J. Eleson.

Atalanta (s), 156 bags saltpetre, Cooverjee Dossa; 25 bags saltpetre, Canjee Mavjee.

Rigo (s), 90 bales cotton, Sanjee Lalha; 40 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 35 bales goat hair, Moorarjee Vrijabdas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian (s), 5 cases gum, Ebram Hassim; 65 bundles hides, Jafferjee Cassumbhoy; 100 bundles hides, Yacoob Goolam; Alig 70 bundles hides, Rahimoobhoy Rasoolbhoy; 440 pieces R. teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram; 46 pieces E. teeth, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 186 pieces R. teeth, Rowanjee Vullybhoy; 2 cases chandroos, and 5 cases moya teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram; 181 pieces E. teeth, Sinkoor Futtahboy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Behar (s), 1 bundle hides, G. Sizer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Columbian (s), 18 bundles hides, G. Sizer and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Behar (s), 2 packages silk, H. Z. Abadin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Goolung (s), 7 bundles gunda horns, and 1 case Cambay stones, Ebram Voordin and Co.; 58 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goorbuksseed and Co.; 30 chests M. opium, B. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1 chest M. opium, N. T. Abdoolay; 41 bales cotton, Budrichund Premchund; 150 bales cotton, S. Sohabacmull; 60 bales cotton, L. Bhicunchund; 38 bales cotton, E. Allabhoy; 37 chests M. opium, D.D. Tata; 8 chests M. opium, H. Vellabdas, 12 chests M. opium, R. Khunjee; 248 chests M. opium, D. Sassoon and Co.; 1 chest M. opium, B. Premsook; 20 chests M. opium, R. Allabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Goolung (s), 30 chests M. opium, E. J. Abrahams; 8 chests M. opium, N. Mooltanchund; 22 chests M. opium, C. Bomanjee and Co.; 12 chests M. opium, H. Vellabdas.

The following sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.			Rs. a. p.
1,300 pieces Grey Madapollams, 32 inch 24 yds.		3	Rs. 2 4 6
1,000 ,, ,, ,,	32 ,, 24 ,,	3	Rs. 2 4 6
4,800 ,, ,, ,,	32 ,, 24 ,,	3	Rs. 2 4 6
1,500 ,, ,, Jaconets	45 ,, 20 ,,	2½	Rs. 2 7 6
500 ,, White Shirtings	36 ,, 40 ,,	3	5 13 0

COTTON.

75 candies New Dhollera, ready ... ... Rs. 247

50 ,, ,, ,, ... 250

YARNS.

6,000 lbs. Coloured No. 40 ... ... As. 14 15/16

3,000 ,, Turkey ,, 40 ... ... ,, 27½

5,400 ,, ,, 30 to 60 ... ... ,, 28

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—26TH JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 20th June, 1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 40 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 25th June, 10-47 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 19 minutes.

Via Turkey, 20th June, 10-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 20 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 20th June, 11-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 45 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 20th June, 5-27 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 55 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 20th June, 1-35 P.M. Time in transit, 8 hours 35 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 25th to 8 P.M. of the 26th June is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta ...	7 43	0 13
,, Galle ...	one m	2 27
,, Kurrachee ...	1 25	0 25
,, Madras ...	3 43	0 47

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 26th June, 10-30 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 85, rainfall 60 cents.

TELICHERRY, 26th June, 10-30 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west-south-west, thermometer 85, barometer 29·783.

CANANORE, 26th June, 10-30 A.M.—Weather boisterous with violent squall, wind west-south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·92, rainfall 3 inches 62 cents.

CANNANORE, 26th June, 8-20 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·980, rainfall 1 inch.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 26.

Wilton, Captain, Madras Infantry, on furlough, from England.

Cookson, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 76th Regiment, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 26.

Rainey, Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th Madras Cavalry, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, 22nd June 1872.

The following arrangement is confirmed:—

26th Regt. N. I.—Lt. and Adjt. Heath performed the duties of Wing Officer in addition to his own from the 3rd to the 6th April 1872, during the absence on duty of Capt. Bilmington.

The following order is confirmed:—

16th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 12th June, directing Capt. Strong to resume his duties as Qr. Mr., continuing to perform those of Wing Officer in addition.

This cancels the Regtl. Order 16th N. I., confirmed in G. O. C. No. 270 of the 20th April last.

The leave granted to Capt. Budd, 30th Foot, in G. O. C. No. 157 of 6th March last is cancelled at that officer's request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

R. A.—Lt. R. T. Mollett (No. 5 Bat. 6th Brig) from date of departure to England, overland to appear before a medical board.

40th Foot.—Lt. E. Baffe, from 6th July to 3rd Sept. 1872, to remain at Bombay to study the native language.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 22.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. General in Council is pleased to sanction the following temporary promotions in the Commission of the Central Provinces:—

Mr. J. W. Tawney, Capt. T. A. Scott, and Mr. F. Venning, Asst. Commrs., each to be Deputy Commr. as Asst. Commrs. supernumerary, with effect from the date of their return to duty from leave.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to sanction the following temporary promotions in the Commission of the Central Provinces:—

Mr. J. W. Tawney, Capt. T. A. Scott, Mr. G. J. Nicholls, and Mr. F. Venning, Asst. Commrs. 3rd class, to officiate as Asst. Commrs., Ist class.

The Viceroy and Govr. Genel. in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. L. Dampier, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, to officiate as Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Home Dept. during the absence on deputation of the Hon. E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., as a temporary Member of Council, or until further orders.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. E. Candy, of the Bombay Civil Service, to officiate as Director of Public Instruction in Berar during the absence on leave of Dr. R. G. Sinclair, or until further orders.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Educational Dept. of the Central Provinces:—

Mr. J. Kibble, M.A., Inspr. of Schools, 4th class, to officiate as Inspr. of Schools, 3rd class, from 8th Nov. 1871, the date on which Capt. Jacob availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted him by Notification No. 433, dated 12th Oct. 1871, of the Central Provinces Gazette.

Mr. Govind Vithal Karkarey, B.A., to be Officiating Inspr. of Schools, 4th class, (Southern Circle) from 1st May last, or such date as he may relieve Mr. Hari Gopal Padhe.

Mr. Hari Gopal Padhe, B.A., Head Master, Normal School, Nagpore, to officiate as Inspr. of Schools, 4th class (Southern Circle), with effect from the 22nd Nov. 1871 until 30th April 1872, or such date as he shall be relieved by Mr. Govind Vithal Karkarey.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Lts. A. Baird, R.E., and J. R. McCullagh, R.E., to be Asst. Supts. of the 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, with effect in the case of the former from 1st Oct. 1871, and in the case of the latter from 1st Jan. 1872.

Capt. Henry Stephen Hutchinson, Offg. Asst. Supt., Revenue Survey, 1st grade, is allowed subsidiary leave from 1st to 12th Jan. 1872, inclusive.

The Govr.-General in Council is pleased to notify the appointment of the following officers as Sub-Asst. Conservators of Forests, with the dates on which their appointments have effect, and the provinces to which they are attached:—

Mr. J. Ballantyne, 19th Oct. 1868, Berar, under special covenant as a Forester.

Mr. H. B. Condon, 19th Jan. 1870, Central Provinces, on probation.

Mr. F. O. LeMarchand, 1st Oct. 1869, Punjab, Offg. as Asst. Conservator.

Mr. J. McKee, 21st Oct. 1869, Central Provinces, Offg. as Asst. Conservator.

Mr. J. S. Mackay, 16th Jan. 1870, Punjab, Offg. as Asst. Conservator.

Mr. H. R. Sage, 1st July 1870, Coorg, Offg. as Asst. Conservator.

Mr. H. G. Stratford, 6th Sept. 1870, Burmah, on probation.

Mr. A. L. Hough, 28th Oct. 1870, Burmah, on probation.

Mr. G. Greig, 1st April 1871, N. W. Provinces, Offg. as Asst. Conservator.

Mr. M. A. T. Dick, 10th May 1871, N. W. Provinces, Offg. as Asst. Conservator.

Mr. E. A. Down, 29th May 1871, Oudh.

Mr. E. Dobbs, 12th July 1871, Central Provinces, on probation.

Mr. J. H. Hunter, 4th Aug. 1871, Mysore.

Mr. C. H. James, 30th April 1872, Bengal.

Mr. E. Fendall, 8th April 1872, Punjab.

Arrowsmith first June 1872, Nilgiris.

Supernumerary.

Mr. G. Richardson, 6th Dec. 1869, Oudh, Offg. as Asst. Conservator.

Mr. W. King, 26th July 1870, Mysore, Offg. as Asst. Conservator.

Officiating Officers.

Mr. A. Stewart, 6th March 1871, Punjab, vice Mr. Marchand.

Mr. T. G. Atkinson, 26th A... Provinces, vice Mr. Greig.

Mr. C. V. Palmer, 9th June 1871, Punjab, vice Mr. Mackay.

Mr. P. Gough, 22nd August 1871, N. W. Provinces, vice Mr. Dick.

Capt. E. S. Wood, Conservator of Forests in Oudh, has been granted by H. M.'s Secy. of State a further extension of leave for six months, in continuation of the leave published in Notification No. 89, dated 17th January last.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council has been pleased to confer upon Dewan Buccus Rai Meughur Mull, Mookhtyarkar of Goonee, in the Hyderabad Collectorate in Sind, the title of "Rao Bahadoor," as a personal distinction in recognition of the long and meritorious services rendered by him to the State.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T. E. Woodcock an Asst. Supt. of the 6th grade in the Mysore Commission.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Baboo Shama Churn Dey is appointed to officiate as Asst. Controller General.

Mr. T. G. Trevor is appointed to officiate in the third class of the Financial Dept.

Baboo Madhab Chunder Chatterjee is confirmed in the appointment of Asst. to the Comptroller General.

Mr. D. Teagal is confirmed in the appointment of Asst. to the Asst. Genl., Madras.

Mr. E. R. Douglas Offg. Post Master of Calcutta, is allowed privilege leave for two months.

Mr. E. A. Rouse is appointed to officiate as Post Master of Calcutta.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. (Bt.-Col.) C. J. Roberts, of the Ben. S. C., Comdt., 47th Ben. Inf., is allowed furlough in India on private affairs for two years from the 5th Feb. 1872, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben. S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—

Ens. (now Lt.) Alexander John Forsyth Reid, of the 102th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub., 30th Punjab Regt. of N. I., 6th May 1871.

Ens. (now Lt.) A. J. F. Reid, of the 102th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub., 30th (Punjab) Regt. of N. I., adjutted to the Ben. S. C. in G. G. O. No. 642 of 1871 date, will rank as Lt. in that corps, under the operation of para. 4 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1831, with effect from the 6th May 1871, subject to H.M.'s approval

Lt. Lewis Deuing, of the Ben. S. C., 2nd Wing Sub., 20th (Punjab) Regt. of N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs, for six months.

The furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years granted to Lt. Col. C. B. G. Bacon, of the Ben. S. C., in G. G. O. No. 392, dated 10th April 1872, is cancelled at that officer's own request.

The undermentioned officer of the Royal Engrs., who has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported his arrival at the date specified:—

2nd Capt. Henry Somerset Clive, arrived at Bombay on the 17th Feb. 1872.

Lt.-Col. (Bt. Col.) John Elphinstone Fraser, of the Ben. S. C., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay, not before the 6th July 1872.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt.-Col., is promoted to the rank of Col. by Bt., from the date specified, under the op ration of the Royal Warrant dated 16th July 1868, section 2, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Lt.-Col. Holled Wallace Henry Cagg, Ben. S. C., 21st June 1872.

The undermentioned officers of the Ben. S. C., having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 29th Sept. 1865, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Capts. Edmund Yeamans Walcott and Alexander McLeod Stewart, 20th June 1872.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

General List, Cavalry.—Lt. (Ft. Capt.) George Woodward Willock, to be Capt., from 24th Feb. 1872, in room of Capt. (Lt. in 10th Hussars) G. B. Taylor, cadre of the late 1st Bo...y C., retired.—London Gazette, 23rd Feb. 1872.

Capt. William Brereton Birch, of the Ben. S. C., District Supt. of Police, Bengal, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for six months under the Regulations of 1868.

Capt. Frederick Henry Hood, of the Ben. S. C., is allowed furlough in India on private affairs for two years, from the date of his quitting his station under Rule XVII. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Capt. Alexander Miller Arthur, of the 11th Foot, Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl. (for Musketry), 5th Div. has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months under para. 3 of Mily. Dept. letter dated 30th Dec. 1869 published in Standing Orders by the C.-in-C. No. 375, dated 29th Dec. 1869.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to G. G. O., Mily. Dept., No. 614 of the 7th current, Capt. E. Harvey, R.E., Ex. Engr., 4th grade, is posted to the 5th Circle of Military Works.

Capt. A. O'Berne, Asst. Engr., 2nd grade, Fort William Div., is granted three months' privilege leave from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lt. F. F. Cotton, R.E., Ex. Engr., 4th grade, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, is transferred to the 8th Circle of Military Works and posted to the Ferozepore Division.

Mr. P. A. Buckland, Asst. Controller, P. W. Accounts, Bengal, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the P. W. D. with effect from 1st June 1872 forenoon.

Mr. A. Grant, Offg. Chief Engr., Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 1st July 1872.

Mr. M. Bayne, Supp. Engr., Juch District, will officiate as Chief Engr., Punjab Northern State Railway, during the absence of Mr. Grant, on privilege leave.

Mr. H. Lambert, Ex. Engr., Cheenab Bridge Div., will officiate as Supp. Engr., Juch Chief Engr., Punjab Northern State Railway, in addition to his own duties.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTICES OF DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BROWNE—George Browne, late Commander P. & O. Company, aged 48 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GROVES—June 20th, at Coonoor, the wife of Edward K. Groves, Esq., of a son.

KING—June 21st, at 31, Dum-Dum, the wife of Mr. W. H. King, C.E., of a daughter.

MOORE—June 22nd, at Nynee, the wife of Mr. A. Moore, E. I. Railway, of a daughter.

NICHOLLS—June 20th, at Kussoulie, the wife of the Rev. W. W. Nicholls, Chaplain of Benares, of a son.

WILLIAMS—June 17th, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain M. Williams, 16th Regiment, of a son.

WOODWARD—June 22nd, at Dinapore, the wife of G. F. M. Woodward, Staff Surgeon Major, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GOODWIN—BOLST—June 20th, at the St. John's Church, by the Rev. W. C. Brohmehead, Robert Goodwin, to Sophia Jane, fourth daughter of Mr. F. C. Bolst.

DEATHS.

CHISHOLM—June 20th, at Calcutta, No. 3, Free School Street, George Chisholm, Esq.

FIRTH—June 21st, at Alipore, Elizabeth Louisa, the wife of Captain R. F. Firth, 10th Regiment N.I., aged 28 years.

KERR—June 20th, at Calcutta, Mr. E. A. Kerr, Chief Clerk, Office of the Comptroller of Military Accounts.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, 27TH JUNE, 1872.

HAVING closed the discussion as to the precise epithets that ought to be used to characterize Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.'s conduct in withdrawing their advertisements from this paper, we now return to the subject of the Carwar Rail way Job. It has been made a matter of reproach against the present Editor of the *Gazette* that it is "a way" of his "to fling about imputations "of jobbery and backstairs influence;" and as, no doubt, we have said from time to time a good deal on this topic, we may pause to explain why we have done so. The business of a journalist is to deal with what interests the people around him, and, looking back on the history of Bombay for the last nine years, we find that the spirit of jobbery has throughout that period played an important part in the administration of this Presidency. The form of government in Bombay has been, in fact, a despotism of Civil Servants and Royal Engineers, tempered by occasional jobs done in the [illegible] of influential mercantile firms. We would hardly refer to the first and most famous of these jobs, the concession granted by Sir Bartle Frere's Government to the Back Bay Reclamation Company, which, with a recklessness that respectable journalists cannot too sternly condemn, we denounced at the time it was first spoken of, instead of praising the promoters as "our "public-spirited and wealthy citizens" while their prosperity lasted, and waiting till they were ruined before expressing our virtuous indignation at what they had done. If there be any one who still doubts what were the relations existing between the Government officials and the merchant speculators of those days, we would advise him to read the report of the Bombay Bank Commissioners. The result, in this instance at least, may be considered to have justified our "way" of "flinging about imputations of jobbery."

We come next to the administration of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald; and it is difficult, in reviewing the course of that administration, to understand what other objects Sir Seymour kept in view than the aggrandisement of his own family and of the great mercantile firm of W. Nicol & Co. From the first day that he landed in Bombay the darling purpose of his life seemed to be to buy the Elphinstone Company's property at a price far beyond its real value to the State. He and Colonel Kennedy worked for this end with a diligence that had its reward; the land was bought, and the perpetual puzzle of Government and the public is now to know what to do with it. It is often said that poor innocent Sir Seymour and Colonel Kennedy acted up to the best of their knowledge, and that no one told them it would be a mistake to buy the Elphinstone estate. But, immediately after Sir Seymour's arrival in Bombay, when Colonel Strachey felt the public pulse by suggesting in a Minute on Wet Docks that Government should lend money to the Elphinstone and Colaba Companies to complete their works—a suggestion out of which grew the proposal to buy the Elphinstone property—we wrote, in the *Bombay Gazette* of April 2, 1867:—"Whatever the Companies may wish, we cannot "think that Government will ever consent "to sanction the ill-advised plan recommended by Colonel Strachey, of granting "guarantees to three several and distinct "Boards of management to construct docks "simultaneously at different points of the fore-"shore to compete with one another for the "profits of the harbour traffic. The Government has a magnificent opportunity at the "present moment of recovering in part the harbour rights which it recklessly gave away a "few years ago, by building docks at a time "when the great companies cannot get money to "attempt anything of the kind. What can have "induced Colonel Strachey, in these circumstances, "to suggest a 'compromise,' is a marvel to us. "The docks in Mody Bay might be ready "for public use long before the Elphinstone "or the Colaba Company could raise the funds "to begin similar works; and it is surely desirable to try the experiment whether docks will "succeed here with one dock in the first place "rather than with three." Five years have passed away since we gave the Government of Bombay this plain warning; and now the port has got possession of the Elphinstone property and the debt that represents its purchase money, and the Chamber of Commerce passes a resolution that Government ought to have constructed docks a Mody Bay. We do not mean to take credit for special foresight in this matter; all men of common sense were of our opinion in 1867, and the proper course for the Government to take was perfectly plain. Last year, finding how great was the irritation of the mercantile community at the burdens the Elphinstone purchase had imposed upon the trade of the port, we began an agitation for the production of the official correspondence showing why Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Colonel Kennedy had neglected the works in Mody Bay and bought the Elphinstone estate. The papers were published a few months ago, and we then found that the Government of India accused Sir Seymour and Colonel Kennedy of having used false pretenses to get the transfer sanctioned. Under any well-constituted Government, men who had been guilty of such misconduct would have been dismissed the service of the State and declared incapable of again holding any official position. But, though the public interest suffered, Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. and their lucky fellow-shareholders were satisfied, and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Colonel Kennedy remained in power to perpetuate the Carwar Railway Job.

"A Merchant," whose [illegible] we publish to-day, informs us that [illegible] Mayo was opposed to the construction of the Carwar line, and it is a curious thing that [illegible] should have been sanctioned by the [illegible]ment of India during the interregnum between Lord Mayo's death and the arrival of Lord Northbrook. Nothing, however, is more remarkable than the extraordinary interest taken in this out-of-the-way and unimportant line by people in authority. One survey party after another has been sent out from home to prepare fresh sets of estimates, and no trouble or expense has been thought too great to be used in getting up a case for a railway in the completion of which Mr. M'Ilwraith informs us that he and his partners are deeply interested, and which will not be worth its cost to the taxpayers of India. We know that for years Messrs. Nicol and Co. have, both here and in England, used every exertion to get this line sanctioned; and we say that a work sanctioned in this way, at the instance of an influential firm, is a job which ought to be denounced. The great remedy for such an abuse of private interest is to give the utmost possible publicity to the proceedings of Government, and to admit representatives of the independent mercantile community to their fair share of influence in the government of the State. Publicity is fatal to jobbery; and, now that we have provoked Mr. M'Ilwraith into showing his hand, we venture to believe that the Government of India, alarmed at finding to what sort of an undertaking it has given its sanction, will try to persuade the Secretary of State that the question whether the Carwar line ought to be constructed or not should be re-opened in this country. The Committee of our own Chamber of Commerce has, it will be seen, now determined to call a special meeting of the Chamber for next Wednesday week to consider the propriety of sending a memorial to the Secretary of State on the subject; and we hope there will at that meeting be such a manifestation of public opinion as may suffice to settle the question at once and for ever.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

IT is notorious that some Englishmen are more Indian than the Indians. The fact is often proved by the exaggerated puggarees of griffins, and in one of the illustrated London papers which came out by the last mail we see it in a conspicuous phase. The *Graphic* publishes a picture of the Queen's Statue recently uncovered by the Viceroy in Bombay. The statue is made to appear in the Victoria Gardens: in reality it is three miles from the gardens, and stands in a thoroughfare of the Fort. It is made to look dwarfed and coarse: whereas it is one of the handsomest and chastest monuments we have seen. It is backed with a fringe of palms, and what look like phantom cypresses: the fact is that there is neither a palm nor anything like the arborial ghosts in sight from any point of the statue, whose background is a cluster of massive buildings while the sides are ornamented by buxom goldmohurs. It is a failing of some home papers and of a good many home readers that they consider no picture of anything in India can be complete unless something known to be tremendously characteristic of the country—say, tigers, cobras, semi-naked natives, or palm-trees—is introduced. Artists of the travelling panorama order are aware of this fact, and utilise it to some purpose—a set of pictures of views in "England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, also the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, including London," being made to do fresh duty as eastern scenes by the skilful introduction of a waving Palmyra palm on a heathery hill top, or a camel striding down a rocky glen. "Is this an American view?" "Yes, Sir. A view near Washington." "Where are the Red Indians? It can't be American, for you would have had [illegible] your picture." "Pardon me, Sir; it is American, but the Red Indians are still to be painted—they are not forgotten, I assure you, Sir." And half a dozen eagle-feathered savages were thrown in—and the view was American—and the picture sold. At least so goes a story pat enough to the matter we are referring to. Illustrated papers offending in respect of palms has occurred before now; we remember, for instance, hearing some Anglo-Chinamen warmly denounce a picture of a moonlight parade of the volunteers in Shanghae that appeared in a London paper three years ago; for instead of the handsome and compact square where the manœuvres took place in being depicted there were instead a number of insignificant detached houses separated from each other by trees of a very feathery description. The picture before us will strike those who have seen the statue as so ludicrous that their wonder will be that an elephant has not been introduced to complete the scene. Doubtless it would have powerfully assisted cold Western imaginations had the elephant been made to appear browsing on toothsome bits of jungle, and also looking thoughtfully towards the Empress of Hindostan, while a crocodile eyed the elephant in a corner. We could scarcely have been able to forgive the *Graphic* for publishing this "picture that is no picture" if it did not happen to publish nearly side by side one or two sketches that are decidedly clever, and illustrate faithfully what is often to be seen in the Mofussil. "Going to the Races—an up country scene in India," is the title of one (double page size), and "The Preliminary Canter" is the name of the other. In the former the bullock hackery, and the usual crowd of sahibs and turbans are depicted; and in the latter, many will recognise a native jockey who has some credit for prowess at race gatherings in India. In passing, we may remark that the *Illustrated London News* has also a picture of the Queen's Statue. It is much better than the *Graphic*'s, but both make the mistake of putting Her Majesty in the Victoria Gardens.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

THE BALLOT BILL.

CHANGES IN PARLIAMENT.

GENEVA, 25TH JUNE.

The Arbitration Tribunal met to-day. The sitting lasted from 2 A.M. till two P.M. It has again been adjourned till next Thursday morning. Absolute secrecy is still observed regarding the discussions.

LONDON, 25TH JUNE.

Mr. Disraeli, in his speech at the Crystal Palace, said that the third object of the Conservatives was the improvement of the condition of the people.

LONDON, 26TH JUNE.

The Ballot Bill has passed the Lords.

An election in the Liberal interest has been announced in Bedfordshire, Viscount Milton having resigned his seat on account of ill-health.

LONDON, 25TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 7¼.

The Manchester Market has been dull and heavy.

7lbs. Shirtings, 8s. 6d.

8¼lbs. do 10s.

40s Mule Twist, 1s. 3¼d.

SUEZ, 25TH JU

Cavalry Depôt, to be Riding-Master, vice Martin, deceased. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Sub Hussar, Quartermaster-Sergeant Chadwick Thomas, to be Quartermaster, vice Masters, retired. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Royal Artillery: The surname of the Veterinary-Surgeon appointed on the 2nd August, 1871, is Blanshard, and not Blanchard, as stated in the Gazettes of the 1st August, 1871, and 16th February, 1872.

42nd Foot, Major Charles Gibbs to be Supernumerary, vice H. F. Phillipps, placed on the establishment of the Regiment. Dated 8th June, 1872.

7th Foot, Lieutenant William Gilllan retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th June, 1872.

8th Foot, Frederick James Whalley, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Moffat, promoted. Dated 8th June, 1872.

11th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major the Honorable John Coborne retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th June, 1872.

22nd Foot, Lieutenant Thomas Patrick Moloney retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Charles Donovan Cave, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Foster, promoted. Dated 8th June, 1872.

34th Foot, Richard Arthur Herbert Townsend, Gent., to be Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant N. Sanles, [illegible]. Dated 8th June, 1872.

44th Foot, Lieutenant John Gaunt Berkeley Lye, retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy, dated 8th June, 1872.

Thomas Richard Mills, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant W. B. Churchward, retired, dated 8th June, 1872.

Arnold Grant-Dalton, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Harington, promoted, dated 8th June, 1872.

49th Foot, Captain William Ormie Bourke retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 8th June, 1872.

Captain William Albert Le Mottee retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 8th June, 1872.

78th Foot, Lieutenant William Alexander Curtis retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 8th June, 1872.

91st Foot, Lieutenant William L. E. Money-Kyrle retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 8th June, 1872.

Frank Mordell, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Wingate, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, dated 8th June, 1872.

92nd Foot, Lieutenant Arthur Brett to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Stratton, promoted, dated 15th May, 1872.

94th Foot, Lieutenant George Edward Cobden retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 8th June, 1872.

95th Foot, Peregrine Henry Thomas Fellowes, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Bishop, retired, dated 8th June, 1872.

97th Foot, Henry Martindale Temple, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Sampson, retired, dated 8th June, 1872.

98th Foot, Lieutenant Robert Brereton to be Supernumerary on being appointed Adjutant of the Royal Brecon Militia, dated 11th May, 1872.

Lieutenant George W. T. Martin to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Bruce, who has resigned that appointment, dated 11th April, 1872.

95th Foot Staff Surgeon Nicholas Ffolliott to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon Major James Fraser, M.D., appointed to the Staff, dated 8th June, 1872.

97th Foot, Lieutenant James Hay Dunlop retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Lieutenant Caleb Collins, from half-pay, late Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Lieutenant, vice Carter, promoted. Dated 8th June, 1872.

62nd Foot, Lieutenant Willington A. David Shelton retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th June, 1872.

63rd Foot, Sergeant-Major William Riller to be Quartermaster, vice John Keatinge, deceased. Dated 8th June, 1872.

64th Foot, Lieutenant John Woulfe Keogh to be Captain, vice H. J. Jekyll, who becomes Supernumerary on being appointed Adjutant of the 1st Administrative Battalion Bedfordshire Rifle Volunteers. Dated 10th April, 1872.

Llewellyn Griffiths, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Keogh, promoted. Dated 8th June, 1872.

72nd Foot, Captain Francis George Sherlock retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th June, 1872.

74th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Claude Maxwell MacDonald, from 2nd Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant D. Maitland, retired. Dated 8th June, 1872.

78th Foot, Lieutenant Gilbert O'Grady retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th June, 1872.

80th Foot, Lieutenant Allan Saunders to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Hoskisson, promoted. Dated 19th March, 1872.

87th Foot, The appointment of Gentleman Cadet John Milner to a Sub-Lieutenancy [illegible] cancelled. Dated 8th June, 1872.

93rd Foot, Major Thomas Law Roberts retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th June, 1872.

98th Foot, The appointment of Sub-Lieutenant Lord H. G. R. Phipps, on 23rd March, 1872, is cancelled. Dated 8th June, 1872.

100th Foot, Lieutenant Henry James Grasett to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Dawes, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 3rd May, 1871.

103rd Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel William Stuart Furneaux, retires upon a pension. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Lieutenant Robert Henry Massel to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Showers, retired. Dated 8th June, 1872.

108th Foot, Lieutenant Charles James Dyke to be Captain, vice A. H. Laurie, deceased. Dated 19th April 1872.

Lieutenant George Lannoy Hanmer Starr, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Dyke. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Rifle Brigade, Captain John Simpson Knox, V. C., retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th June, 1872.

2nd West India Regiment, Lieut. Alwin Shutt Bell, from half-pay late 3rd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Starr, transferred to 108th Foot Dated 8th June, 1872.

Medical Department, Surgeon-Major James Fraser, M.D., from the 95th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon-Major, vice Staff Surgeon Nicholas Ffolliott, appointed to the 55th Foot. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Crombie, M.D., resigns his Commission. Dated 30th March, 1872.

Veterinary Department, William Haselden to be Acting Veterinary-Surgeon, vice Symonds, promoted. Dated 8th June, 1872.

James Kean Grainger to be Acting Veterinary-Surgeon, vice Rangeley, promoted. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Half-pay, Major and Brevet-Colonel Henry D. Torrens, C.B., from 23rd Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 8th June, 1872.

The name of the Major who retired upon temporary half-pay from the 90th Foot, on 28th October, 1871, are Sir Henry Holycake Holycake-Goodricke, Bart., and not as previously stated.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel William Stuart Furneaux, retired upon a pension, 103rd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Captain J. S. Knox, V.C., on retirement from Rifle Brigade, to be Major. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Captain William Penn Burton, retired Royal Marine Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Paymaster James White Minchin, 62nd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 30th March, 1872.

Paymaster Stephen Murphy, 35th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Paymaster William Joice, 7th Hussars, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 8th May, 1872.

The Christian names of Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, Bengal Staff Corps, promoted to the rank of Colonel, in the Gazette of 23rd April, 1872, are Charles St. George only, and not as stated in that Gazette.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of General Joseph Garnault, Madras Infantry, on the 15th May, 1872:—

Lieutenant-General Charles Hamilton, C.B., Bengal Infantry, to be General. Dated 16th May, 1872.

Major-General Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 16th May, 1873.

Colonel Robert John Hawthorne, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major-General in the East Indies. Dated 16th May, 1872.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonels:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Patrick Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 30th September, 1871.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Allen Bayard Johnson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th March, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Taylor Macpherson, C.B., C.C., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 13th March, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Edward Baynes, half-pay, late 5th Foot, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Nova Scotia. Dated 30th March, 1872.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Paget Bayly, half-pay Unattached, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Mauritius. Dated 13th May, 1872.

MEMORANDA.

First Class Schoolmaster Edward Giles to be Sub-Inspector of Army Schools. Dated 8th June, 1872.

The undermentioned officers on half-pay, retire from the Service, receiving the value of their Commissions:—

Lieutenant-Colonel John James Bull, half pay, late 56th Foot. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel William George Margesson, half-pay, late 96th Foot. Dated 8th June, 1872.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, 8TH JUNE.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Assistant Paymaster William O. Fonnelade has this day been placed on the Retired List.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR BEREWLEE ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

We regret to state that a serious accident occurred on Tuesday night on the B. B. and C. I. Railway by which not only considerable plant was destroyed, but the lives were lost of two natives who were valuable servants of that Railway Company. A train leaves Cherahgate Street Station here for Veraur every evening at 6-30, and on this occasion it consisted of six carriages and a guard's break-van. All went well till the train arrived between Berewlee and Bhyndoee, where the line runs along a high embankment, bounded on either side by the swamps of Dysur, nearly 12 miles from Bombay. Here the three last carriages and the break-van became separated from the fore-part of the train by some unaccountable means, and after tearing up the metals for a number of yards two of them dashed over the embankment and into the water which covered the ground to a depth of three feet. The height of the embankment itself is about 20 feet. The foremost of the three carriages, a second class one, was knocked into match-wood, the next carriage mounting above it; the third carriage and the brake van remained partly on the slope and partly across the line. There were two men in the second class carriage—Sew Pursad Singh, the traffic canvasser, and a permanent way inspector named Jykisondass—and even though they had not been immediately killed by the smash they must have been drowned by the waters in the swamp. The carriage that lay above the second class one contained fifteen male third-class passengers, and the carriage that remained on the slope was occupied by one female passenger. Strange to say none of these passengers were hurt in the least, although they were considerably frightened. One of the passengers happened to be the husband of the female, and he got her out of the carriage and then walked along the line to the village they were bound for. The night was wild and dark, and the noise of the wind and the rain seems to have prevented the engine driver from hearing the smash behind him, for he went on for upwards of a mile, dragging with him a composite carriage with its hind wheels off, before he found that half of his train was missing, and the discovery was only made because he happened to look back for the brake-van lights and could not see them. Information of the occurrence was telegraphed to Bombay, and within half an hour from the reception of the news the "break-down" gang, accompanied with all the apparatus which are kept in readiness for emergencies of this kind, was on its way to the scene of the accident in a special train. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Duxbury, the traffic manager; Mr. Curtis, the agent; Mr. Carroll, locomotive superintendent; the police superintendent, Major Payne-Barras; and Dr. Mackenzie, the company's consulting surgeon, followed in another train. Dr. Mackenzie's services were not required, no one being injured beyond the two to whom medical aid would have been of no avail. Mr. Slater, the resident engineer, also left Panja with a band of men, and the complete gang at once commenced to repair the line. The weather was so inclement that the work was difficult and disagreeable. The up mail train, which is due in Bombay shortly after ten o'clock, was kept at Bassein all night, and could only resume its way when the line was reported clear, which was between 5 and 6 A.M. yesterday morning.

It would be difficult to assign any cause for the accident; but we are assured that it was not due to any failure of the embankment.

A correspondent who was in the mail train from Ahmedabad sends us the following, which, it will be seen, confirms our own report:—

It appears that the mail train from Ahmedabad was due at Bassein Road about nine o'clock P.M. On reaching that point the passengers were informed that they would have to stay there all night as the train from Bombay had met with a sad accident. It so happened that Mr. Slater, the [illegible] Engineer, was [illegible] between Surat and Bassein Road. He at once detached the engine of the mail train and with as many men as he could muster hastened to the scene of the disaster. Mr. Duxbury, Mr. Carroll, and others, with Dr. Mackenzie, with no less speed, hastened to the place. They found four or five carriages lying on the side of the way and distant some 15 or 20 feet from the rail. One new second class carriage stood this morning at 6-30 right over another: and in the other itself crushed to atoms lay buried two native railway officials. One, a gentleman whose name we do not know, was the superintendent of the way in that district; what the other was as well as his name I do not know. There were in all about 50 passengers, but none of them it seems are seriously injured. There was one female, and she by all accounts had a marvellous escape. What was the cause of the accident had, when the mail train passed the scene of the disaster, baffled the most experienced officers. Indeed it does seem very mysterious; for the engine ran along the line, as if nothing had happened, whereas the carriages behind it after leaving the line, left the line at a tangent, and raked up, or otherwise disturbed the rails for a distance of 30 or 40 yards. Hence the danger of passing over the way for some hours. At 6-30 A.M., however, the Ahmedabad mail train with a large number of passengers passed over it in perfect safety. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the officers and men connected with this line.

THE WEATHER.—BOAT ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

YESTERDAY was squally and some heavy showers of rain fell. On shore no mishap occurred, and even the top o' the Scotch Church steeple stands where it did; but in the harbour an accident occurred which might easily have been followed by fatal results. The artillery on the Oyster Rock, off the Pilot Bunder, are supplied with fresh rations daily. Early yesterday morning, seven men went off as usual, in the Harbour Defence boat, to deliver the rations, but when a considerable distance off the shore the boat was caught in a squall and overturned. Fortunately the accident was observed by the occupants of some boats which happened to be at hand, and all the men were recovered safely, though some were in a rather exhausted state. The boat itself was afterwards picked up and brought in shore by the men belonging to the Master Attendant's department. Of course all the rations were lost. On Tuesday a cocoanut tree was blown down at Mungulwady, and fell across the house of a Hindoo named Govind Walcoojee. The house was consider ably damaged.

THE FINE ARTS—PORTRAIT OF LORD MAYO.

We have just had an opportunity of seeing in the studio of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd an excellent portrait in oil of Lord Mayo. The likeness, which is sketched from a photograph of the late Viceroy, is admirable; and the expression conveyed is one both lively and natural. The colouring is fresh and warm about the face, and the bloom that used to suffuse the cheeks of the deceased nobleman has been very fairly caught and transferred to canvas. He is represented in plain unofficial costume—the black tie, the white opal-studded shirt, and the closely buttoned morning coat—and while this has the effect of simplicity it has also that of bringing clearly into view, but not too prominently, the skilfully-painted head. We believe that the portrait is destined for the Calcutta Tent Club, and we have no doubt that the members will be satisfied with this production from Mr. C. Murray's easel. Any one who is interested in the matter—and we fancy a good many are yet interested in everything connected with Lord Mayo—may see this portrait at Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's, where it will lie for a few days previous to its despatch to its destination on the other side of India.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 7TH JUNE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Indus, Captain Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, with the English Mails of the above date, and the following passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. H. M. Grant.
Mr. W. Wright.
Capt. W. H. Wilson.
Asst. Paymaster J. Hill, R.N.
Asst. Paymaster G. Collier, R.N.
Miss R. Goddard.
Mrs. T. E. Atkinson.
Mrs. A. Campbell.
Mrs. Bowles's ayah.
Mrs. Collins's ayah.
Mrs. Wood's native male servant.
Mrs. Howett's ayah.
Col. Sanders' European female servant.

FROM BARNDISI.

Dr. H. A. Kidd.
Mr. W. Bewtley.
Dr. Condon.
Capt. Martins.
Mr. Bloss.
Mr. Smith.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 7TH JUNE.

I WIND in my letter to you of the 19th April a sentence which so exactly describes the position of this week in the Washington Treaty controversy that I cannot do better than repeat what may really, without egotism, be termed almost prophetic. Writing of the constantly renewed negotiations, and the varying hopes and feelings that agitated the public mind, I then said, "What is feared is that the Cabinet will act, when the 15th of June comes—as they acted when the 15th of April came that is, they will be in the middle of negotiation when June arrives, and then at the last moment they will accept some insidious suggestion from the American Minister, which will leave us in the hands of the Arbitrators to decide all the claims, direct and indirect, if they choose." Last week found us objecting to the alterations which the American Senate had made in the wording of the Supplemental Article. Our Government thought these alterations of sufficient moment to justify them in claiming a modification; but the President in his turn objected, and negotiations went on by telegraph. We are now assured by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville, as well as by those underlings who convey official hints to the press, that the two Governments are entirely at one as to the interpretation of the Supplemental Article—that the only point of difference is the agreement as to what is to constitute in the future "consequential damages" of the kind that both sides undertake to repudiate. Our Government believes, or understands, that the Americans admit and understand that the indirect claims are by the Supplementary Article withdrawn from the Arbitration, or at least set aside—which last phrase the Americans for some reason or other prefer to the first. But when Mr. Gladstone was asked point-blank on Monday evening, whether under any circumstances the Government would go on with the arbitration, unless the indirect claims were fully and fairly withdrawn, he could only answer—"With respect to this all-important subject I do not think this is the proper moment to enter upon it." Not the proper moment! Why, it is the only moment, for, as the acceptance of the Supplemental Article is a matter of any day or hour, we are bound in common prudence to ascertain that it gives us what we are seeking before we go any further. The plain truth, however, was that the Ministry had taken an "insidious suggestion" from the other side and had repeated the mistake of last year. Anxious to avoid offending the Americans, Lord Granville will not put down in plain English that the mutual agreement with respect to indirect claims applies to the claims *already made* as well as to future possibilities; but it is "understood" on both sides, at least on ours, that the claims already made are set aside. When Mr. Gladstone was asked to show that this "understanding" was on the American side also, he could only give, as proof, a memorandum of a conversation between Lord Granville and General Schenck, in which the latter alluded to the Supplementary Article as preventing the Arbitrators from entertaining the indirect claims. As if General Schenck's opinion were conclusive on the power of the Arbitrators! or, as if, supposing that the Arbitrators refused [illegible] these claims, the [illegible] would be satisfied and would accept the award as decisive! That is exactly what we want to know, and General Schenck's mere opinion is worth nothing, particularly when we take it in connection with Mr. Fish's repeated declaration, that, as the indirect claims had been made, the President would not withdraw them. As the result of such unsatisfactory communications from the Government, Earl Russell insisted on bringing forward his long-threatened motion on Tuesday night last, and Lord Bury, in the Commons, gave notice of a similar motion. The mode in which the Government met this move was characteristic. Lord Russell asked them to take no further proceedings at Geneva until the indirect claims had been withdrawn. Lord Granville answers that practically the claims are already withdrawn by the wording of the Supplemental Treaty. Then why object to a resolution that, even on his own showing, would, at the very worst, be only tautology? Because being unnecessary, it was injudicious; it was a menace to the Americans, or would be so interpreted by them, and might therefore, by the irritation it created, wreck the Treaty at the last moment. Now, the whole value of this course of argument lies on the assumption that the Supplemental Article does really exclude the indirect claims. It is admitted that it does not in so many words, and Lord Russell wanted the hiatus supplied; Lord Granville objected to this, because he thought the Americans would not like it, and he did not see why they should be pressed too hard when the object could be just as effectively gained in another way. So we are thus driven back to the vice of the original Treaty; the indirect claims are not to be expressly withdrawn, but it is "understood" that they are not to be pressed. They are to remain on the record, but it is "understood" they are to be inoperative, and that the Arbitrators are, in some as yet unexplained way, to take no cognisance of them. It is a sufficient objection to this arrangement that it is something totally different from what we originally intended, and that it is abandoning our position for the American, which has consistently been that, while they did not expect or desire money for the indirect claims, they desired these to be placed before the Arbitrators as the record of a grievance. We, on the other hand, never admitted the grievance, never admitted that we would submit the point to the opinion of half a dozen jurists, and pronounced the claims too monstrous to be discussed. Then, setting questions of principle on one side, how would the Government plan affect us practically? By the original treaty the Arbitrators can award us a lump sum without giving any reasons for it. They have all mastered the arguments in the American Case, and when they meet to-morrow week will have these in their minds. They have heard of the discussion between the two Governments, and the Supplemental Article is formally placed before them. That and the original treaty are the documents on which they base their judgment, and in neither is there a word said against the indirect claims already handed in. Suppose, then, that, having the arguments of the American side in their minds, they were to be so far swayed by them as to award, under the general head of damages, a sum like, for instance, ten millions sterling—a sum monstrously in excess of anything the Americans could with a shadow of justice claim, and yet not so large as to be worth fighting about—we should feel ourselves glaringly wronged, but the only alternative of non-payment would be the creation of a fresh grudge in the minds of the Americans. There are many difficulties, and this is one. The Lords in the course of a most ably-sustained debate, in which eloquence, logic, and experience were all against the Government, enforced such points, and ultimately adjourned to last night after a division on the question of adjournment in which the Government were defeated. This adjournment was generally accepted as the test of the feeling of the House on the main question, and when last night came the effects were seen. Lord Granville got up, and frankly admitting that the arguments used had satisfied him some further explanation was needed, said that in consequence the American Minister had obtained from Mr. Secretary Fish full authority to say that the President accepted the Supplemental Article as a settlement of the indirect claims. This being virtually the assurance which Lord Russell wanted, he at once withdrew his motion, and there, for the present, the matter stands. The debate in the Lords thus did some good.

The only other political event of any consequence in Parliament is the fight over the Scotch Education Bill, which [illegible] to be long and inveterate. Mr. Gor[illegible]ember for Glasgow University, and Mr. [illegible] last Lord Advocate, is the champion of the [illegible] party, and by sheer force of will, as well as by virtue of quite knowing his own mind, has got up a very formidable opposition to the Government proposals. As I previously mentioned, he carried some weeks back an "instruction" to the Committee of the whole House which would have rendered national education in Scotland not only denominational but sectarian, since it made obligatory the teaching of the Scriptures and the Shorter Catechism in all the schools. The Ministry, the Liberals, and the Dissenters are determined to get rid of this provision, and so far they have already succeeded in the Commons. What renders the controversy important is not so much the fate of education north of the Tweed, for the Scotch are quite competent to look after themselves, as the precedent that will be set for Ireland. The Liberals, and particularly the Dissenters, desire to make the Scotch system undenominational, lest next year the Irish should claim the subsidising of denominational education—the very thing we are so anxious to avoid. Hence the divisions on the Scotch Bill are very full, most unusually so for a measure in one sense strictly local.

Another election defeat has been sustained by the Government, or rather by the Liberal party, which now suffers for Ministerial unpopularity. One of the Liberal members for Oldham in Lancashire, Mr. Platt, a local manufacturer, died, and the vacant seat was contested by the Honourable Lyulph Stanley on the Liberal, and Mr. J. M. Cobbett, son of the late William Cobbett, on the Conservative side. At the general election in 1868 two Liberals were returned, though by narrow majorities. Now what do we find? The Conservative has carried the seat by a majority of 294, after a fight which almost exhausted the polling power of the borough, no fewer than 14,262 electors having recorded their votes. The explanation given by the Liberals—there is always some other than the correct explanation vouchsafed by the party managers—is that Mr. Cobbett succeeded because he is a townsman—Mr. Stanley failed because he is a stranger. This, however, is quite insufficient. Mr. Cobbett being in bad health did not even appear on the hustings, or canvas; Mr. Stanley, on the other hand, was a Liberal of strongly democratic proclivities, a working man's friend, a great admirer of the United States, an advocate of Trades' Unions and artisan enfranchisement—in short, exactly the sort of person to attract the rude democracy of Lancashire, and deliberately chosen for that very purpose. Yet the working men voted against him *en masse*. Oldham is one of the towns whence a deputation went to Mr. Disraeli at Manchester, and really the election now recorded goes far to justify the boasts then uttered. It is also a town in which dissent is strong, and the Non-Conformists are still cross about the education question. But neither Dissenting alienation nor Conservative reaction would of themselves have accomplished such a disaster; the profound unpopularity of the Government is at the bottom of the mischief; and perhaps the worst sign of all is that they are themselves unconscious of this sad lapse in public esteem.

Lord Cairns, as the Arbitrator in the Albert Insurance Company's affairs, will, it is understood, give his first award in a day or two, summing up and declaring the result of the proceedings, with a dividend of 2s. in the pound to the creditors of that company by itself. He will also declare the payment in full, with interest of claims on the principal companies amalgamated with the Albert. Hitherto considerable progress has been made in the arbitration. Lord Cairns has directed the payment to the annuity contract holders in the Medical Invalid Society of the full value of their annuities, as at the date of the winding-up order, and arrears to that date, with interest at 4 per cent. from the date of the order until yesterday—the day when the payment was to be made. In the Family Endowment Society, a second dividend of 5s., making 20s. in the pound, was paid on Wednesday to annuitants and holders of endowment contracts. A similar dividend, also making 20s. in the pound, in the matter of the Bank of London and National Provincial Association was paid yesterday to the same class of creditors. Creditors of the Western Society have also got 2½s. in the pound in special cases, with interest, and the liquidation of it is now closed.

The report of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, for the half-year ending 31st December last, is out to-day. The directors express their regret that they are still unable to report a settlement of the question as to the terminus in Bombay and the approach to it, but they trust the matter will receive the early attention of the new Governor. The average open mileage during the half year was (including the Wudwan Extension) 333¼, compared with 312 in the corresponding period of 1870. The gross receipts were £197,918-8-10, as compared with £174,536-18-6 in the second half of 1870. Of this increase £4,115-7-1 arose from coaching traffic, mostly third-class, £13,267-7-6 from goods' traffic, and £5,998-15-9 from telegraph and miscellaneous receipts. The total number of passengers conveyed was 1,278,269 against 1,228,161; of this increase 37,903 being third class. The tonnage of goods was 80,218 against 74,307 in the corresponding period; the increase in the cotton traffic amounting to 2,185 tons in weight. The total expenditure amounted to £148,965-17-7, as compared with £130,501-15-8; part of the increase being explained by the special repairs on the Northern Line bridges rendered necessary by the last monsoon floods. The net earning amounted to £53,952-11-3, or 27·26 per cent. of the gross receipts, compared with £44,035-2-10, or 25·23 per cent. in the corresponding period. The Patree Salt Branch is expected to be ready for the laying of the rails by the end of June, but it is feared that some delay may occur in their delivery. It is hoped that the Gaekwar's Tramway between Mengaum and Dhubhoe, and the roads and feeders between Sion and Golpar, and between Annund and Dakore, as proposed, will assist in developing the traffic of these districts. The traffic receipts during the first quarter of 1872 have shown an increase of upwards of £44,000 over those of the corresponding period in 1871 (or more than 35 per cent.), arising partly from the opening of the extension line, and partly from the early cotton crop in some of the districts. The directors express their full concurrence in the views held at Bombay as to the necessity of the completion of the shortest railway route between Bombay and Delhi and Agra, via Rajpootana, and think this cannot better be done than by the extension northward of the company's line from Ahmedabad to meet the State Line now in course of construction. The proposed Provident Fund for the benefit of the company's officers and servants in India has been agreed upon, and the scheme has received the sanction of the Secretary of State. As a nucleus the directors have authorised the transfer to it of £1,200 from the Indian Fines Fund, and the pecuniary contribution in future years is to be 1 per cent. on the surplus net earnings after 6 per cent. has been appropriated to the company and the Government. The £106,800 of debenture bonds falling due on the 1st of July will be paid off.

The P. and O. Company had their meeting yesterday and adopted the report, of which I have already sent you an abstract. The chairman, Mr. Hadow, in his speech, drew a most alarming picture of the effect which the increased tariff by the Suez Canal would have on the company's revenue if they sent all their ships by that route. The cost of conveyance overland was from £65,000 to £85,000, but by the new Canal tariff it would be £140,000. As he thought there should be some consideration for the business of a large company, they did not propose to pay such a penalty.

The money market has been very easy again this week, but the bank directors have made no further change in the rate of discount. Cotton has been steady, though not much higher in price, a fact which, in the face of the considerable sales made, is to be explained by the heavy arrivals. There must, however, in the nature of things be a stop to them soon, for the shipments on the American side are now reduced to a mere driblet, so that the statistical position of the article is very strong.

There will be an exciting discussion here soon about the Mineral Hill Mining Company, one of the Nevada schemes, about which I wrote to you more than once. It was brought out only last summer by Mr. Albert Grant, duly puffed in the City article of the *Times*, the bonds quoted at 8 to 10 premium, and the money, £300,000, subscribed in debentures. Of that sum £240,000 was paid over to the vendors of the property in hard cash, and the remaining £60,000 kept as working capital. Only one dividend to 31st December last has been paid, and the mine is now exhausted and worthless. Naturally a meeting of the deceived and plundered debenture holders is to be held on Tuesday week, when something will be done, or at least said. There are many mysteries about this hideous disaster, but the greatest mystery of all is the puff in the *Times*; one singular circumstance being that the mining engineer, on whose authority the scheme was recommended, had been for weeks before denounced by Sampson as unworthy of credit in the case of other mines. Why so wide-awake in all the other instances, and so blind in one? I think I gave you Labouchere's explanation, when some one remarked that Jupiter occasionally nodded. "Yes; but he only nods when some one else winks." The Mineral Hill scheme was one of Grant's most profitable ventures—to himself at least. No estimate that I have heard of his share in the gain puts it at less than £60,000.

THE CARWAR JOB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been a little surprised at the correspondence between Messrs. Nicol & Co. and yourself, but not very much so, as I happen to have been at Carwar, and to have previously read some of their productions in light literature. I venture to say, without fear of contradiction, that an "argumentum ad hominem" such as Messrs. Nicol & Co. have addressed to you cannot further the interests of the Carwar Railway, or the reputation of their firm. All impartial people will I feel sure agree with me, though under the shadow of a powerful firm they may be unable to say so, that to resort to the method of stopping advertisements in a newspaper, in reply to its arguments, is not only bad form, but idle. Such a course seems to tell in favour of the arguments thus replied to—by pecuniary fines on the Editor—as I understand the process. Many people think that the Carwar Railway is a job, and a very wicked job, as the ryots will have to pay for it, and as it can only benefit the Carwar Company. That is their view; they may be mistaken, but argument is wanted, not bluster. The stoppage of advertisements in your paper—deeply as I regret it, if it causes any injury to you—must I think open the eyes of the public to the demerits of a scheme which needs such a method of support.

DEUCEACE.

THE MERCHANTS OF BOMBAY AND THE CARWAR RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The article in the *Times of India* of Saturday last, devoted to special pleading for the Carwar Company, Lmean the Carwar Railway, is full of misstatements and misrepresentations. It tries to make it appear that everybody is in favour of the Railway excepting yourself and a few misguided, self-interested merchants; whereas the truth is that scarcely any one is in favour of its immediate construction without any attempt to ascertain the relative merits of other proposed lines, excepting two or three merchants who have interests at stake in those parts—Colonel Kennedy, of the value of whose opinions we have lately had pretty good opportunities of judging—and last, if not least, the *Times of India*.

That "unlucky petition" which, by the way, did not ask that the Carwar Railway should not be made, but that the other line should first be surveyed, was [illegible] merchants, leading only four or five who [illegible] and of these four or five, three are or were, I believe, [illegible] in property which would be benefited by the Railway; [illegible] mercantile community are pretty unanimous—rather an unusual thing in Bombay—on this point.

The *Times of India* would make it appear that many of those who signed the petition are no longer in Bombay, and that those who are are sorry for what they have done; but I think that most of them are still here to answer for their folly, and I do not know of any who have changed their minds on the subject. The *Times of India* says also that these fifty-four merchants oppose the Railway from self-interested motives, but surely their opinions may be regarded as at least as disinterested as those of the two or three merchants who have property at stake at Carwar.

The statement that all Government servants are in favour of the Carwar Railway is utterly untrue. Those I have spoken to on the subject have generally expressed themselves against it; one officer especially, high up in the Civil Service, and who was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council at the time the "unlucky petition" was got up, was strongly in favour of a Railway northwards from Dharwar, and promised to do what he could to further the object of the petitioners. Not to mention other names, Lord Mayo himself was opposed to the Carwar Railway, and he steadily refused to give it his sanction until the merits of the other proposed lines should have been thoroughly discussed. It was not until after his death that the sanction of the Supreme Government was given and sent home for the approval of the Secretary of State.

I do not attempt myself to discuss the relative merits of the two rival lines, leaving that to abler heads and pens than my own, but I would draw attention to the fact that a few days ago Sawginned Dharwar Cotton was quoted at Rs. 255 for delivery in Bombay after the monsoon, whilst the current price here was Rs. 285, and also to the opinion of the up-country agents quoted in your columns of last Saturday (the *Times of India*, whilst holding in great contempt the opinions of Bombay merchants on such subjects, has a respect for the opinions of "those who have knowledge and experience of the districts") that, as the cotton now stored in the interior cannot be brought to Bombay, it is likely it will be dragged all the way to Madras—a distance much greater than by the proposed Railway to Bombay—to take its chance at that open roadstead. And if this cotton could be brought to Carwar by rail it would be of no use, for it could not be shipped at this season of the year; in confirmation of which we have again the authority of up-country agents, for I learn from them that they "will not take orders for cotton because it cannot be brought to Bombay as the steamers will not now stop at Carwar."

So much for this precious port of Carwar.—Yours, &c.

MERCHANT.

Bombay, 25th June.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 19TH JUNE.

THE Bombay Marine steamer Quangtung left this port on the 17th inst. en route for the Island of Massowah up the Red Sea. Captain Prideaux has gone in her: he takes some presents for Prince Kassa, of Abyssinia, from Her Majesty's Indian Government. These presents are to be given in recognition of the most valuable assistance rendered by that Prince to the English Government during the Abyssinian Expedition. It seems somewhat late in the day to reward valuable services; however, like the old adage—"Better late than never." The meeting of the Prince and bestowal of the presents will take place at Massowah and no further up-country. Doubtless Captain Prideaux would not like to proceed any further up-country, as it would bring to his memory vividly the reminiscences of the past.

A shocking case of suicide occurred the other day at Steamer Point. A person named Webster, who belonged to the Royal Artillery, took it into his head to destroy himself. He went delib rately to a comrade's room while he was absent, loaded a carbine and blew his brains out. Doubtless this was done under the effects of temporary insanity. He leaves a young wife to bemoan his loss and his rash act.

Dengue, which appears to be the prevailing sickness all over India now, having been the first instance communicated from Aden, still continues in this place. Several cases have taken place among the officers and men of the 30oth Rifles, and strange to say, several deaths have taken place from the effects of this disease.

No signs of the band of the 3/60th Rifles coming down to the Point. This horrid and nasty dengue has been the cause of their not coming down; however, we hope ere long to be treated to the cheerful strains of music under the able management of Mr. Coleman.

The weather, alas! is getting very hot and almost unbearable, the thermometer being 100 in the shade; but this is 16 degrees cooler than what it has been at Allahabad.

RAJPOOTANA, 18TH JUNE.

CAPTAIN BURTON, the Political Agent now in charge of the Bickaneer State, has, under the orders of Colonel J. Brooke, the Agent to the Viceroy and Governor-General for these States, issued a proclamation to the Thakoors, Chiefs, and provincial Inhabitants, stating that he has assumed charge as President of the Council of the Bickaneer State during the minority of Bhoondu Sing, who has been nominated to the *musnud* in succession to the late Maharajah, who died on the 16th ultimo. This Bhoondu Sing is a young man of 17 years of age, and as, by Hindoo law, he will obtain his majority on his attaining the 18th year of his age, Captain Burton, the Political Agent, aided by that clear-headed, long-experienced, and talented Assistant, Pundit Mumphool, C. S. I.,—formerly Meer Moonshee and a *protege* of John Lawrence, when he was Chief Commissioner and Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab,—will be able to do but very little to rectify the miserable condition of the people, caused by long years of oppression and misrule, within the short space of twelve or fifteen months. It is to be hoped that the Supreme Government will sanction Captain Burton being at the head of the Council and Bickaneer affair

HIGH COURT.—27TH JUNE.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.

LONG CAUSES.

401-71—C. Tyabjee—Pestonjee Merwanjee Tubeck v. Mancekbai, widow—Thacker and Chalk.

405-71—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—John Sands and others v. Munchershaw Dadabhoy and others.—No appearance.

503-71—Jefferson and Payne—Javairchund Jaitha v. Khimjee Goculdass—No appearance.

501-71—Jefferson and Payne—Navibai, widow, v. Cassumbhai Dhurmussey—Mansity and Fletcher.

506-71—Jefferson and Payne—Curriahboy Heerjee and another v. Nursoo Saheboo—Dallas and Lynch.

511-71—Keir, Prescot and Winter—Heeragur Tullockgur v. Suroopabai—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

515-71—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Motilall Sciclall and another v. The Albert Mill Co.—Mansity and Fletcher, and Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

516-71—Madarbaee and Shapoorjee—Bhanjee Rowjee v. Rahatbai, widow—E. Elliot.

522-71—C. Tyabjee—Manitabai, widow, and another v. Zulackbai, widow, and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

532-71—E. J. Abraham—Gopaldass Narayen and others v. Dhamjee Ismaljee Gamley and another—Shamrao P.

534-71—Leathes and Crawford—Richard Lillamon S. and another v. Tapidass Varjidas and another—No appearance.

535-71—Jefferson and Payne—Visram Chanding and another v. The Eastern Insurance Office—No appearance.

545-71—Jefferson and Payne—Buttonjeebo, widow, v. Meghjee Premjee—Macfarlan and Skipsey.

546-71—Shapurjee and Thackerdass—Eduljee Rustomjee v. Mahomed Nabee Khan—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

547-71—Dallas and Lynch—Pudamsey Luckamsey and others v. Jewraj Pursram—No appearance.

549-71—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen—Nuthmull Ramdyal and another v. Bijraj Nathooram—Jefferson and Payne.

552-71—C. Tyabjee—Moojarjee Poonjee v. Damoodhur Madhowjee—No appearance.

555-71—Jefferson and Payne—Khatao Munjee v. William Forsyth Hunter—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

556-71—Mansity and Fletcher—The Honorable Mongaldass Nathoobhoy v. Shamjee Jadowjee—Shamrao P.

560-71—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen—Veerjee Rowjee v. Punalall Poonumchund—Mansity and Fletcher.

562-71—Shapoorjee and Thackerdass—Framjee Eduljee v. Motha Munjee—C. Tyabjee.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

FOR INVESTIGATION UNDER SECTION 203.

Mr. Dallas—Ramabai, widow (a pauper), v. Damodhur Mondhar—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

715-70—K. Morajee—Cassimdh Donkey v. Anundmo Donnushjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

425-71—Jefferson and Payne—Cursondas Muddoojee v. Hajee Tyeb Hajee Remtoola and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

305-71—J. Gopall—Laxumibaee, widow, v. Keshowram Bapoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

171-71—G. J. Mody—Nanabhoy Nowrojee B. v. Rowjee Dadiram and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogunchund Sewdass and another v. Heeradall Shigmunjee and another—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop.

THE THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presides at the third Criminal Sessions which commences this morning. With the exception of two or three cases, the calendar is comparatively a light one. In all twenty-one cases have been committed by the Bombay magistrates, implicating thirty-seven prisoners, while not a single case has been sent up from the Mofussil. Twenty-two out of the thirty-seven prisoners are Hindus, twelve Mahomedans, two Parsees, and one Christian. There is one case of murder, the result of an assault committed during last Moharrum; two cases of an attempt to murder; one of causing hurt by means of poison; one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of having possession of a forged currency note; one of fabrication of false evidence and abetment of the same; one of an attempt to cheat; one of criminal misappropriation; two of criminal breach of trust; three of housebreaking and theft; and seven of theft. Ten of the cases have been committed by Mr. Connon; two by Mr. W. Woodward; and nine by Mr. Nana Morojee.

CASES FOR TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS.

THE following is a list of the cases committed for trial at the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences to-day:—

1. Puddumsey Meghjee, committed by Mr. Connon, for theft.
2. Thee Ah Chin, committed by Mr. Connon, for house-breaking by night in order to commit theft.
3. Shaik Ahmed Shaik Abdool, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
4. Raglioo Luxmon, committed by Mr. Connon, for theft.
5. Sittaram Vitto, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, culpable homicide amounting to murder. This is a case arising out of a scuffle during the late Moharrum.
6. Radakisson Gilliram, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for theft.
7. Peer Mahomed Inayet Octa Khan, committed by Nana Morojee, for house-breaking by night and theft.
8. Shaik Cassum Shaik Din Mahomed, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for attempting to murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
10. Luxumon Birjraz, committed by Mr. Connon, for having in his possession a forged currency note.
11. Bhawa Nansee Bugrywalla and six others, committed by Mr. Connon, for fabrication of false evidence and abetment of the same.
12. Chowlee, woman, committed by Mr. W. Woodward, for theft.
13. Dewsey Jeuraz *alias* Liliadhur Dewsey and another, committed by Mr. Connon, for attempting to cheat Ewart, Latham and Co.
14. Mooljee Ranjee, committed by Mr. Connon, for criminal breach of trust.
15. Chowlee, woman, committed by Mr. Woodward, for criminal breach of trust.
16. Jetta Soorjee and four others, committed by Mr. Connon, for theft and abetment of theft.
17. Jetta Soorjee and three others, committed by Mr. Connon, for theft and abetment of theft.
18. Cooverjee Sorabjee, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for criminal misappropriation.
19. Mowjee Anund, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for attempting to murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
20. Ramzan Gowerkhan, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for causing hurt by means of poison.
21. Sulliman Ibrahim and two others, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for housebreaking by night and theft.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following epitome of the reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the fortnight ending the 20th June 1872, appears in the *Gazette of India* of Saturday:—"The event of the fortnight is the advent of the rains. From the westward the monsoon has broken over Bombay, the Central Provinces, and the Berars, but not liberally, and more rain is anxiously expected. From the Bay of Bengal the rains have penetrated as far as Bareilly. Bengal Proper and Behar had a plentiful downpour, but above Benares the fall seems to have been light and its distribution, judging from the report for Oudh, partial. The Punjab has not yet felt the influence of the monsoon, but prospects in that province are hopeful. The Southern Presidency, with Mysore and Coorg, has had but slight rain (except at Masulipatam and Calicut, but the correctness of the rain-fall reported from the latter place seems open to doubt), and Orissa desires more than it has received. Everywhere preparations for the kharif sowings are being made; in many districts these sowings have begun.

INVENTIONS.

THE undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department:—

Lieutenant William Sedgwick, Royal Engineers, of Dinapore, in Bengal, for improved lifts for raising or lowering men, animals, or goods by water-power from one level to another.

Mr. Gabriel DeUsera, Mining Engineer, and Mr. Alejandro Gonjet, Mechanical Engineer, both of Madrid, in the Kingdom of Spain, for improvements in furnace grates.

Mr. William Rodger, Engineer of the French Press Company, Limited, of Khangaum, in the Berars, for improvements in bonds or loops of iron hoops or bands for lashing bales.

Mr. William Henry Langmore, Civil Engineer in the Department of Public Works, residing at Nagode, in the Central Provinces, for irrigating land.

Mr. William Fraser Smith, No. 6, Government Place, Calcutta, for an improved method of manufacturing harmoniums, organs, &c., without the use of bellows, and for a new method of working the stops.

Mr. Thomas Whitwell, of the Thornaby Iron Works on Tees, in the County of Durham, England, for improvements in furnaces and apparatus used in heating airs or gases for the supply of blast-furnaces and for other purposes.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—All who know the perils attending the early years of childhood will be interested in the following observations by Thomas Hunt, Esq., M.R.C.S., in the *Medical Times*:—"Is bad, nose-shed infancy, Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY.

ON Monday afternoon the third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Frere Land and Pier Company was held in the offices of the Company, Rampart Row. Dr. Dallas occupied the chair.

A report was submitted to the meeting, which stated that in the balance sheet the property of the Company is placed at Rs. 10,85,041-10-10, showing a small excess of Rs. 2,056-1-6 over the amount under the same heading in the last Balance Sheet, accounted for by a payment to the solicitors of the company for charges incurred on account of the Frere Land Company. The report also stated that the lockgate had been completed, and a wider channel cut from the lockgate to the sea to facilitate access to the canal; it reported completion of filling in and levelling contract; referred to compensation claimed by contractors, who had averred they were heavy losers; spoke of the ways and means, and the reasons for deferring sale of outlying property, and went on to say—"The directors consider that there is great reason for congratulation in the marked improvement shown by the Profit and Loss Account, now laid before you. The revenue from all sources for the year has been Rs. 30,490-11-4. The revenue account, including bunder fees, ground rent, sales of produce of trees, shows an increase of over Rs. 4,000. Transfer fees and interest show a decrease; the latter is easily accounted for by the gradual absorption of the company's capital in the works of improvement. Bungalow rents show a slight augmentation, the bungalows having, during the period under review, been well occupied. On the other side of the account, Charges General, Income Tax, and Directors' Fees shews a decrease. The Profit and Loss Account, after debiting charges, shows an available balance remaining of Rs. 9,172-7-3. From this your directors propose that a dividend of Rs. 1 per share be paid to the shareholders on the register on the 31st May last. The dividend is small, but it makes a beginning which your directors confidently hope will lead to better things, and it is considered preferable that the money should now be made available to the shareholders instead of being carried forward. The balance of Rs. 9,172-7-3 remaining after providing for the dividend, we propose should be carried forward."

The Chairman proposed, seconded by Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Sheoff, "That the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account to 31st May last be received and adopted."

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Chonilall Motilall proposed that the balance be carried forward to next account.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Kessawjee Tata and carried unanimously.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald proposed, seconded by Mr. Chonilall Motilall, that Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandi and Mr. Nursey Kessowjee be re-elected Directors of the Company.

The motion was carried.

It was next proposed by Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandi, seconded by Mr. W. T. Crockett, and carried unanimously, "That Mr. S. M. Read and Mr. Motiram Bhugoobhoy be re-elected Auditors, and that their remuneration be Rs. 150 each."

A shareholder asked for information regarding the railway siding talked about.

Mr. Macdonald replied that it would be all right in good time. There had been some remarks outside as to the progress of the company, and he took the opportunity of giving the meeting a few figures to show what the company's position actually was. The income for the year ending May 1869—speaking entirely of land and bunder revenue, because it was to this that the shareholders must eventually look for their profits—was Rs. 7,950, and at that time there was nothing but a few tiles upon the land. Next year the revenue from bunder fees and ground rent had increased from Rs. 7,950 to Rs. 17,258-11-2. In the year ending 31st May 1871 there was a slight increase, the revenue being Rs. 18,342-14-10, and the reason why the increase was not greater in that year was that a great part of the land had not been levelled or reclaimed. When greater progress had been made in the reclamations, and when the canal walls had been repaired, more space became available, and the consequence was that the revenue account for this year was Rs. 22,437-3-8.

The Chairman remarked that the revenue appeared to have increased 200 per cent. from the time mentioned by Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. Macdonald said there was another matter he should like to refer to, because it would show that the shareholders' interests had been attended to. In 1869 house rents were higher than they are now. The bungalow rent collected by the company for the year ending 1868 was Rs. 4,755; for 1869, Rs. 5,615-7-8; 1870, Rs. 5,667-8-0; and for the present year Rs. 6,520. Mr. Macdonald said he believed remarks had been made in the bazaar that the capital was all expended.

A shareholder said that was the case.

Mr. Macdonald said it was quite correct. When the directors had charge of the capital in its incomplete state the capital unexpended was a lakh and 28,000 rupees.

A shareholder said it was commonly believed to have been a lakh and Rs. 50,000.

Mr. Macdonald went on to say that the timber basins on the property had been very much improved, and these being completed it became necessary to have a road to the timber basins, and this was done at an expense of about Rs. 14,000. A considerable part of the stone taken from that road was still available for sale as ballast. In repairing the canal walls, which were in a dilapidated state, in building lockgates as well as levelling land reclaimed, an expenditure of Rs. 81,811 had been incurred. The reclamations going on just now would give an additional 113,000 square yards available space.

A shareholder wanted to know if there were no means of making the garden land more profitable than it now is.

Mr. Macdonald said that the garden land as a rule was let by tender, the company getting the highest possible price for it.

A shareholder—Why not divide it into small parcels and let it upon leases?

Mr. Macdonald replied that he did not think that plan would be profitable just now. As regarded the outlying land the directors had thought seriously over the matter and had come to the conclusion that the best thing to do with it was to realise it gradually as it was found to be unnecessary for the company's business. One piece of old waste land had been sold for Rs. 1 per square yard, and for another piece in the immediate neighbourhood Rs. 2 per square yard had been secured.

A shareholder said that with regard to what had been said about the garden land being let to the highest bidder, no bidding had been taken.

Mr. Macdonald said it was a fact that tenders had always been invited and the highest rates possible secured.

A shareholder said the land ought to be put up to regular auction, and the same ought to be done with the date palms.

Mr. Macdonald said the directors were always glad to receive suggestions from the shareholders. As regards the railway siding he had seen the late Governor about it some time before he went home, and he had said that Government would be only too happy to do all they could to carry out the views of the company on the subject. Any delay that had taken place was not the fault of the directors, but was owing to want of funds, but when some of the outlying property is sold they expected to have ample funds to meet the expenses of the railway siding. That might be within the next three months, and might be within the next twelve.

In reply to questions put by shareholders,

Mr. Macdonald said he believed the siding would be beneficial to the company, and the outlay would be about Rs. 45,000.

A shareholder hoped no call would be made for that sum.

Mr. Macdonald said the directors had no power to make a call. The great advantage of the siding would be that the timber basins would be brought into direct communication with the railway, so that a log could be lifted from the water by the company's steam crane and placed at once in a railway truck to be transported to Poona, Ahmedabad, or any other up-country station, and cartage would thus be altogether avoided by the company. Besides that advantage the rougher kind of produce from up-country could be brought straight to a point of shipment by the siding. Mr. Macdonald then said he had tried his utmost to get the hide trade transferred to the Frere Land, but Dr. Hewlett was inexorable, and he could not blame him, inasmuch as Messrs. Beyts and Co.'s hide factory had, about two years before, been removed from the same locality. But although the hide trade, in its curing departments, had not been brought to the Frere Bunder, steps had been taken by the Health Officer that would eventually throw the whole of the hide trade into the hands of the Frere Company—that was, as regarded the shipment of hides—for, as far as he could see, this trade would have to be carried on at Daravee, near Mahim, to which place the Frere Land was the nearest point of shipment. With the assistance of the shareholders, he hoped to see the hay market upon the Frere Land within the next twelve months. A good deal had been said in the bazaar about the expenditure of the company, but for looking after the company's affairs and taking the responsibility, all the directors got was Rs. 700 a month, rather less than what a European assistant would get in Bombay. Last year when the subject was revived, the directors looked into the matter and found that the establishment could not be reduced without sacrificing the interests of the company.

A shareholder expressed his desire that the railway siding should be constructed by Government.

Mr. Macdonald said he would be happy to join a deputation to Government with that object, but he would allow the shareholder who had spoken to be spokesman. Mr. Macdonald then referred to the cheap rate at which the company were allowed their present premises, and concluded by saying that if the remuneration were alone concerned, the directors would give up the company, but they took a great interest in it, and he himself had always taken a deep interest in the concern.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman and the meeting separated.

INDIAN ITEMS.

FOUR-FIFTHS of the office-establishment of the *Bengal Times* are still laid up with dengue-fever.

A NATIVE paper states that, in consideration of the regard which the Maharajah of Bulrampore felt towards Lord Mayo, His Highness intends to fit up a library in His Lordship's name in the *Anjuman's* rooms in the Qaisur Bagh (Lucknow) as a memorial.

ENCROACHMENT OF THE SEA AT MADRAS.—The sea is continuing to advance on the road opposite the Town Police Court, and we do not see that any steps are being taken to prevent the encroachment and preserve the road.—*Madras Times.*

A CASE OF SUTTEE is reported to have taken place lately in Bikaneer. The *Oudh Excelsior* says "the woman was paraded openly through the streets of the village followed by a large crowd. She was then taken outside the village, and burnt on the funeral pile amid the plaudits of the mob."

DISMISSALS FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—We hear that Mr. A. B. Lawrie, chief clerk, office of the Joint Secretary and Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal, in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, and his assistant, Tulsidas Nandi, have been dismissed from Government service.—*Englishman.*

DEATH FROM A SNAKE-BITE.—A Mrs. Church, of No. 3, Salt Golah Lane, Howrah, died on Friday morning last from the effects of a bite of a snake during the night previous, inflicted while she was lying asleep on her bedding, spread on the ground outside her dwelling, whither she repaired on account of the sultriness of the night. She was buried the same evening, and has left several large houses on the Grand Trunk Road, Howrah, the property of her former husband.—*Ibid.*

SANCTION, we are told, has been given for the immediate transfer of the old Sudder Court buildings at Calcutta to the local military authorities as a hospital for the European Garrison of Fort William. The inconvenient building now allotted to the Garrison, close to the General Hospital, will be at once vacated and made over to the Bengal Government, who will further receive an equitable *quid pro quo* for the Sudder Court, which is one of their provincial buildings.—*Pioneer.*

THE WEATHER AT AGRA.—The dreadful heat we have been enduring became almost unbearable. The thermometer for days past has averaged 96° with tatty and punkha. On Friday afternoon the heat was stifling and a change seemed to be impending. In the evening of that day a dust-storm from the west broke over us, which was succeeded by a genial shower of rain. Yesterday morning about 3 A.M. it began to blow briskly from the west, and heavy rain fell for some time, accompanied by vivid lightning and thunder. The usual sultry dead heat has succeeded: but probably more rain will fall, from which we may feel greater benefit. It is indeed sadly wanted.—*Delhi Gazette.*

A GAY LOTHARIO PUNISHED.—We have heard through a correspondent of a most extraordinary *fracas* that occurred lately at a station down country—how a Lothario attempted to take liberties with a lady; how the lady struck her aggressor across the face, and immediately went off and told her husband; how that evening the injured gentleman repaired to the Racquet Court, and, waiting till the game was over, met the delinquent as he was coming out, and proceeded to belabour him soundly with "a slip of shillelagh" brought for the purpose: how a couple of gentlemen present interfered, but, on being told what was the cause of the castigation, stood aside, and allowed the retribution to proceed, and how the end of it all was that Lothario ran for his life! He now talks of leaving the station.—*Pioneer.*

NORTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The prize list for the next meeting of the Northern India Rifle Association is filling fast. Lord Northbrook has given Rs. 500 for the "Viceroy" Cup. The Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab and North-West have promised their usual donations of Rs. 300, and the Rajahs of Seetapore, Bansee, and Jumkhoie have also contributed Rs. 300 each. Mr. Nicholetts (the champion) has presented a prize of the value of Rs. 200. The Southern India Rifle Association has given its silver medal to be shot for, as also has the National Rifle Association the winning of the latter conferring the right to shoot for the Prince of Wales' Prize at Wimbledon. On looking over the list of donors we cannot help remarking how few of the members of the Association subscribe to the prize list, though many of them are regular winners of valuable articles at the yearly meetings.—*Ibid.*

AN INTERESTING PHENOMENON.—A friend sends the following to the *Bengal Times* from Tezpore, Durrung, dated 5th June:—A strange occurrence took place here on the morning of the 3rd instant, a large and deep bheel close to the "Ballicpara" tea factory became suddenly hot, and steam rose from the surface of the water which was greatly agitated. All the fish came to the top, and swam about open-mouthed close to the shore in an exhausted state, the factory people and villagers killed hundreds with spears and lattees. Many "woppers" were caught by small boys thrusting sticks down their extended jaws, and then plunging in and dragging them ashore a midst no end of excitement. Many of the roe—a hill stream fish—required two men to carry them away. The smaller kinds lay in thousands, half-dead or gasping in the shallow water, and were scooped out and carried away in baskets. The water became cool again by the evening and the few remaining fish that escaped the slaughter descended below the surface of the water. None of the inhabitants have ever heard of the bheel becoming hot before, and would not mind it becoming so once a week until all the fish are polished off.

A DANGEROUS PLAYTHING.—The night before last the residents in town were alarmed by a loud report, occasioned as if by the discharge of a cannon, or by an explosion. On enquiry it was ascertained that some Mehmon lads charged an iron tube, about a foot in length, with gunpowder, and fired it. Just at that moment an old man, a Mehmon, well known in Kurrachee as a confectioner, named Fazzull, was seated at his door, quietly smoking his hookah; the whole of the contents of the tube lodged in both his legs, which were completely smashed. On close inspection of the injuries he sustained it was found that the wounds had been caused by the tube striking him violently, fracturing the bones of the legs into so many minute pieces, and lacerating the soft parts, so much so that the man was quite exhausted when taken to the hospitel. Doctor MacDougal, the Civil Surgeon, was immediately sent for, and was not long in coming; owing however to exhaustion, and the shock the nervous system had sustained, added to loss of blood and oldage, it was discovered that nothing could be done for the unfortunate sufferer. He died at 1 a.m., until which hour Doctor MacDougal was at his bedside. An inquest was held in the morning, and a verdict returned that death had been caused by the severe injuries received by the deceased.—*Sindian.*

A PARCEL POST FOR INDIA.

WE understand that the authorities of the Indian Post Office have for some time been in negotiation with the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company with the object of providing a substitute for the Pattern Post, which until last year was used by English tradesmen and others for sending out small consignments of goods to persons resident in different parts of India. The British Post Office, not liking the trouble of dealing with packets of this description, withdrew in 1871 the concession under which articles, other than *bona fide* patterns, could be sent by the Pattern Post; and the Indian Post Office, recognizing the great convenience to European residents in India of the former arrangement, has now been endeavouring to provide a substitute for it. We believe that the negotiations have so far advanced that the total hire to be charged (1 shilling and 4 pence per lb. weight) has been fixed, as well as the proportions of this rate which shall belong to the Post Office and the Company, respectively. The above arrangement, besides providing a rate of postage very similar to the former Pattern Post rate (4 pence per 4 ozs.) will, we think, be in some respects an improvement, for the prohibition against the transmission of packets entirely closed will not be continued, and the packets will travel by steamer—not in the mail bags, but as freight in closed boxes, packed in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Office in London, thus avoiding a good deal of the damage formerly done to such packets in transhipment, landing, &c. Under the contemplated arrangement all such packets will be passed through the Bombay Custom House, the Custom's charges being marked thereon and levied from the addressee by the Post Office on delivery. The P. and O. Company will, it is understood, arrange for receiving parcels for India, not only at their own London Office, but through provincial Agencies like Pickford and Company, and through the English Post Office.—*Pioneer.*

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 30th May.

SIRDAR MAHOMED YAKOOB KHAN, Governor of Herat, has written to the Ameer that, on taking the accounts of the Herat territory for the time of the late Sirdar Fateh Mahomed Khan, a balance of eleven lakhs of rupees has been drawn against Ahmed Jan Khan and other officials of the Sirdar on account of arrears of Government revenue, and that he will submit another report on the subject after re-examination of the accounts. After reading this letter the Ameer summoned Mashku Khan, brother of Ahmed Jan Khan, and he said that though he has nothing to do with this matter, he knows that out of this eleven lakhs of rupees—

3 lakhs was given to the Superintendent of *Toshakhanah*

4 " " " Fateh Mahomed's stable.

1½ " " Abdullah Khan, Nasiri; and sixty-seven thousand rupees to Mirza Majid Khan; and that each of these individuals must be held answerable for the amounts they have received. The Ameer then remained silent.

Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, Governor of Toorkistan, has sent a letter to his Revenue Agent, Mirza Abdul Hadi Khan, that on his arrival in Tashkurghan about 100 soldiers of the Wardak tribe spoke insolently to him and intended to raise disturbances, but that his orderlies arrested them, and, on enquiry, it was found that their guns were loaded and capped; also, that he has, therefore, placed them in confinement and desires to send them to Cabul. The Ameer has written to him to send them to Cabul and to make enquiry for their ringleader. As Moostowfee Hubeeballah Khan is also considered an elder of the Wardak tribe, he has written to the Naib, in presence of the Ameer, that there is no necessity for sending them to Cabul, but that he can sentence them to be hanged or otherwise himself if in order that his authority may not be shaken. The Ameer has written to the Governors of Ghazin, Kalat, and Candahar to show all possible honour to the Durgaj Envoy.

A son has been born to Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan by his wife, the daughter of Sirdar Yahaya Khan. Khalifa Ums Shah and Khalifa Osman Khan have instituted a claim for many thousand rupees against Sirdar Mahomed Wali Khan, Governor of Koorum. The agents of the Sirdar state that these two Khalifas had got two lakhs of rupees from the Sirdar for mercantile purposes, out of which they have paid only Rs. 40,000, and the remainder is due by them. His Highness has directed them to write to the Sirdar to submit his accounts and other documents, but they desire that this case should be settled on the Sirdar's arrival at Cabul.

In a separate letter the agent reports that the Ameer received a *murasilah* from his Excellency the Viceroy, and, after expressing himself gratified with the kindness and the esteem of His Excellency, ordered the Meer Moonshee to write a reply to it in suitable terms.

3rd June.

The Naib has sent another letter to the Ameer to the following effect:—

"I have forwarded your *murasilah* to the address of the Governor of the Russian Toorkistan at Tashkend by the hand of the same man who took your Highness's *murasilah* last year. Of the men of the troops who raised disturbances about 130 soldiers under guard with three superior officers, such as Baba Mir Khan, General, &c., who in reality were Ringleaders, have been sent over to your Highness. If all these men are punished severely, it will undoubtedly become a warning to others." In reply to this, the Ameer has written to him that these men will be punished so suitably that it will become a warning worth remembrance to the whole of the army, that new men would be sent from Cabul in their place, and that he can remain satisfied.

Yesterday Moostowfee Hubeeballah Khan presented the accounts of the Candahar territory to the Ameer, striking a balance of eight lakhs of rupees against the people, credit being refused for the sums received by Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, the pay for one month received by all the irregular troops of Candahar, and the value of the crops destroyed by calamity of season. Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, Governor of Candahar, remarked that if the people are called upon to pay this amount, they will be ruined, and His Highness, therefore, remitted four lakhs of rupees, and ordered him strictly to recover the remaining four lakhs of rupees.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, June 7.)

MR. ——'s having been unable to satisfy either House of Parliament as to the withdrawal of the indirect claims, Lord Russell's resolution was discussed by the Lords on the 6th June, and the fact that in the first instance an attempt by Government to ad-minister the Queen's Speech led to the inference that Ministers would be placed in a dilemma. Fortunately last night Lord Granville was enabled to secure the withdrawal of the resolution by reading a letter from the American Minister in London to the effect that the President admitted that the acceptance of the Supplementary Treaty would be an absolute withdrawal of these claims, and it is now hoped that as the American Senate has prolonged its session the arbitration will proceed. Meantime, Lord Bury's resolution will not be debated in the Commons. The Ballot Bill has been read a first time in the Lords.

In the Commons Mr. Gladstone has been closely questioned with regard to the Supplementary Treaty; the principal subject in addition has been the Scotch Education Bill, which is progressing steadily through committee, although it was expected that a coalition between the Conservatives and the Scotch Liberal members would greatly embarrass the Government.

Her Majesty and the juvenile members of the Royal Family remain at Balmoral, but they are expected to return to Windsor in about a week. The Queen's fifty-third birthday has been very joyously celebrated throughout the kingdom, and a supper and ball, at which Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold were present, took place at Balmoral to commemorate the event.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales returned to London on June 1, and has since gone to Yarmouth, where he has been well received by the populace.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh is visiting Dublin, where he has opened the Exhibition with great ceremony. His reception by the people was very enthusiastic. A few days ago His Royal Highness was thrown from his horse in Hyde Park, London, fortunately without receiving any injury.

The Court has gone into mourning till June 13 for her late Imperial Highness the Archduchess Sophia of Austria.

It is rumoured that the ex-Emperor Napoleon is about to visit Bavaria for the sake of his health.

The debate on the Army Bill is proceeding in the French Assembly. M. Thiers has not yet spoken on the subject, but he is expected to do so in a few days.

The capitulation commission of inquiry have terminated their labours, and Marshal Bazaine has had several examinations. General Ulrich, the late commander of Strasburg, has protested against his condemnation.

Prince Bismarck is about to submit a bill to the German Parliament to denaturalise all German Jesuits. This step will, it is considered, enable the police to expel them all from Germany.

In Spain the Carlists are surrendering in bands daily. The chiefs of the insurrection threaten to shoot their deputation for ventaring to treat with Marshal Serrano, who has returned to Madrid, and has given an explanation of his conduct as regards the amnesty granted to the rebels, which has satisfied the Ministry; he has since taken the oaths of office as Minister of War.

The Canadian Senate has passed the bill giving effect to the clauses of the Washington Treaty which have reference to Canada. Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald, late Premier of Ontario, is dead.

A prince of the Mysore family has just passed his examination in Hindu and Mahomedan law at Lincoln's Inn.

A bill introduced by Mr. Grant Duff and Mr. Ayrton proposes to make provision for the transfer of the assets and liabilities of the Bengal and Madras Civil Service Annuity Funds and the Annuity Branch of the Bombay Civil Fund to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Mr. J. M. Cobbett has taken his seat as the Conservative member for Oldham.

The Indian Finance Committee resumed their sitting on May 31, when Messrs. Hamilton and Gay, and General Strachey were examined.

The appeal of Ramcoomar Koondoo v. M'Queen has been allowed, with costs, by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The decision of Mr. Justice Keogh in the Galway election trial has created great excitement and much disapprobation amongst the priests in Ireland. The judge has been burnt in effigy, and several riots have taken place.

A grandson of the late Daniel O'Connell has been drowned by the upsetting of his yacht in Kingstown Harbour.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lieut.-Col. Norman, late 54th Regt.; Lieut.-Col. Bushe, late 7th Hussars; Capt. C. Bruce, Bo. Rest.; Lieut.-Col. Van Straubenzee, late 13th Regt.; Lady Vandeleur; Mr. Charles Lever; the Hon. J. S. Macdonald; G. Browne, late Com. P. and O. Co.

AN Irishman one day met his priest at a milestone. "Arrah, your riverence, saving your presence, there's a praist," said he, pointing to the milestone. "A priest! why do you call that a priest, Mike?" "Why, your reverence, 'tis at least like a praist, for it points the road it never goes itself."

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Constantinople Correspondent of *The Times* writes, under date the 28th of May:—"The Suez Canal Company has decided that from and after the 1st of July next, ships passing through the Canal shall pay 10f. per ton upon their gross tonnage, to be calculated according to the English method of measurement now in force in England. Considering that British shipping supplies seven-tenths of the navigation of the Canal, we are naturally most interested in ascertaining how far the company's decision is consistent with its rights and those of commerce as secured by the terms of its concession. The reasons why the company abandons the present system of levying the tax upon the registered tonnage designated by the ship's papers are that, in opposition to the stipulations contained in the concession, some ships are therefore made to pay more than others of the same burden, and that the company is also a loser, inasmuch as the official tonnage is always below the real one. So far the company is unquestionably right. The measurement of ships varies in every country, and their tonnage differs according to their nationality. Consequently, under the present system, two ships of the same burden but under different flags do not pay alike in the Canal; and the company does not charge upon the real amount of goods which ships can or do carry. Again, no one will feel disposed to find fault with the company for choosing the English mode of measurement for the purposes of the tax. This mode has been adopted by the European Commission in the Danube, and it serves as equitably as possible the interests of all parties concerned. But where one must disagree with the company is when it asserts the right of charging ships upon their gross tonnage. Here it obviously loses sight of all principles governing maritime taxes as well as of the terms of its own concession. This is, indeed, the first time that it is pretended to subject to a tax that portion of a steam ship's tonnage which is devoted to her machinery and fuel; and a simple reference to Article 17 of the concession suffices to show that the special navigation fee which the company is authorized to levy, not exceeding 10f. per ton, is only applicable to the tonnage available for cargo. It is, therefore, to be expected that the decision taken by the company will be resisted; and, indeed, I already hear that the Italian Government has made representations to the Porte in the matter, and that the Porte does not share the company's views. After all, the opposition raised is in the interest of the company itself, for the proposed mode of increasing revenue can hardly be considered good policy on its part. By at once adopting the *maximum* of the dues it is entitled to levy under the concession, it has probably kept the navigation of the Canal within narrower limits than if a more liberal course had been pursued; further impositions upon shipping might have no other effect but that of rendering the Canal, principally, if not entirely, available for military transports. I may also add that a year ago the company sought for and obtained from the Porte power to increase, provisionally, the passage dues, by 1f. per ton, on the alleged ground that it would thereby easily raise a loan of which it is so much in want. This authorization has not yet been applied. Does the company reserve giving it effect until after the present attempt to increase the revenue of the Canal by over assessing the tonnage liable to be taxed?"

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

THE *Globe* of the 7th inst., in a second edition gives the following telegraphic summary of the platform laying down the principles of the Republican Convention which has since nominated President Grant for re-election as President:—

The platform adopted by the Republican Convention enumerates the achievements of the republican party, specifying the emancipation of the slaves, the suppression of the rebellion, the establishment of equal rights, the firm and magnanimous manner in which it has dealt with the disorders arising out of the rebellion, the adoption of a wise policy with regard to the Indians, the development of the Pacific railways, and the encouragement of immigration. It adds that the national credit has been sustained, and that the debt has been largely reduced, whilst threatening foreign difficulties have been honourably compromised. It urges upon the people to continue their trust in the party which secures these benefits. The programme favours the enforcement of the constitutional amendments and the maintenance of an honourable peace with foreign nations. It further advocates the reform of the Civil Service, and the cessation of grants of public lands to corporations, and urges that the revenue should be kept up to a sufficient amount to furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the National Debt. The revenue, except with regard to spirits and tobacco, should be derived from import duties, and regulated so as to promote home industry. It also supports complete liberty in civil, political, and religious matters, regardless of race, creed, or colour, and [illegible] of the troubles. The steady return to specie payments, and a careful maintenance of public credit. With regard to the question of female suffrage, it says that it should be respectfully considered. The course pursued by the Administration towards the South is approved, and in conclusion the programme expresses confidence in the modest patriotism, the sound judgment, and the practical wisdom of President Grant. The Convention has adjourned *sine die.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

OF JUNE 8.

A CONTRADICTION.

IT was the observation of a foreign and puzzled spectator, that a cricket match has only just commenced when it is all "over."

ST. PATRICK FOR GALWAY!

"For once, the law has proved stronger than mob violence, and a heavy blow has been dealt at the political tyranny of the priesthood."

The Times, on Mr. Justice Keogh's *Judgment.*

WHAT MUST BE, MUST BE.

His friends the priests have unseated Captain Nolan for Galway, very much, as may be imagined, against his will. But let him accept his overthrow with becoming equanimity, comforting himself with the old classic adage—*Nolens volens.*

GHOSTLY CONSOLATION.

It is a wonder that some of the hyper-orthodox Clergy are content with demanding that the Athanasian Creed should simply remain where it is. Perhaps some of them will propose that it should be added to the form for the Visitation of the Sick.

IMPROMPTU.

*(Made upon the Doorstep, after the Departure of a Greedy Gu